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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
26th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7358	VICTORIA	6922
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7378	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st Oct, 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,150	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,363	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,363	Verron	6th Dec. „
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Dep^re.
				1907
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	.....	26th Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd Oct.	6th Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	9th Nov.	17th Nov.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
				1908
MOYORO MARU	...	....	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

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Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 28th Oct.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 31st Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 25th Oct.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,293 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Oct., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Feb. „
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabochia	25th Feb. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piraeus

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	9th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3769	21st „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	26th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6300	11th Apl „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	19th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	13th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 785
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
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Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 636
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

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Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

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PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

WOMAN HELPLESS WITH ECZEMA

Suffered Untold Agony for Three Years—Had to be Washed, Dressed, and Fed Like a Baby—Was In Doctor's Care and in Infirmary but Could Not Get Cured.

CUTICURA CURED HER IN THREE MONTHS

"I had eczema for three years and I was under doctor's treatment the whole of the time, also the Infirmary, and I could not get cured. It would get better for a day or two, but would break out again worse than ever. At times it was so bad I had to be washed and dressed and even fed like a baby. It was only my hands and arms that were affected, but I suffered untold agony, and I got so low I was afraid to be left alone, and I had quite despaired of getting better, but at last I tried Cuticura. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Pills, and in a month I was cured. That was twelve months ago, and I have seen no signs of it returning. I always keep a bottle of Cuticura Pills in the house. They do me more good than anything else, and I never use any other than Cuticura Soap. I think that no matter how bad any one was, if they gave the Cuticura Remedies a fair trial, they would cure them, for I was in an awful state. Mrs. Conley, 9, Gawen St., off Jack Lane, Holbeck, Leeds, Jan. 23, 1906."

CUTICURA A BLESSING
To Skin-Tortured Babies and Tired Mothers

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless remedies for birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczemas, rashes, and every form of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humours, of infancy and childhood. Guaranteed absolutely pure under United States Food and Drugs Act, and may be used from the hour of birth.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; S. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. ☞ Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

SHEIKH ABDULLA MAHOMED,
Newspaper Agent,
MAIN STREET, POONA.

Annual Subscription Rs. 30, inclusive of Delivery Charges.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. "DELTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, and STRAITS; also from LONDON, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and REQUESTED to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their goods landed at "A" Shed, Prince's Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "MASSILIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 50 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 23rd October, 1907.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 442 OF 1907.

Re MAHOMEDBHAI ESSUFBHAI of Bombay, MAHOMEDAN Inhabitant, trader, who lately traded as Gold and Silver Embroidered Merchants, in Bombay, in the name, firm and style of MAHOMEDBHAI ISSUFBHAI, at No. 315-317, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, an adjudged insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Mahomedbhai Issufally have been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent, do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1907.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE.

Re. S. N. SHAIKADAM & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned, SALLEYBHOY HABIBULLA and NOOROODIN SHAIKADAM, under the name and firm of S. N. SHAIKADAM & Co., as Hardware Merchants, Ship Chandlers and Railway Contractors, etc., and as proprietors of the Girgaum Paper Mills, has been DISSOLVED from the 26th day of September, 1907.—Dated this 15th day of October, 1907.

શાલેભાઈ હબીબુલ્લા,
i. e. SALLEYBHOY HABIBULLA,
નુરૂદીન શેખમ્માદમ,
i. e. NOOROODIN SHAIKADAM.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING from TUESDAY, October 29th, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company will, provided a sufficient number of passengers is booked, run a TRAIN DE LUXE, every fortnight, until February 4th, to the following programme:—

TUESDAY.—Depart Bombay at 10-30 p.m. by special train.

WEDNESDAY.—Arrive Anand early morning, (Chota Haziri). Arrive Ahmedabad at 8-30 a.m. Breakfast at 9. Lunch at 2, and dinner at 8 p.m. Meals to be served in the Refreshment Room at Ahmedabad Station. Depart at 10 p.m.

THURSDAY.—Arrive at Abu Road early in the morning. Drive in Tongas to Mount Abu, stay one night in Rajputana Hotel and return to Abu Road station for dinner on Friday.

FRIDAY.—Depart Abu Road at 10 p.m.

SATURDAY.—Arrive Ajmer at 7-45 a.m. and spend a day there. Depart at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY.—Arrive Udaipur at 7 a.m. and spend a day there. Depart at 10 p.m.

MONDAY.—Arrive at Jaipur early in the morning.

TUESDAY.—In Jaipur, visiting Amber.

WEDNESDAY.—Depart from Jaipur at 0-30 a.m. Arrive at Delhi at 8-30 a.m.

THURSDAY.—In Delhi.

FRIDAY.—Depart Delhi at 10 p.m.

SATURDAY.—Arrive Agra at 7-30 a.m.

Passengers by this train will be entirely independent of Hotels (except when they visit Mount Abu) and will be able to board, dine and sleep on the Train, which comprises sleeping compartments, bathrooms, dining car, and luggage compartment, all fitted with electric light.

The train will halt at the places above-mentioned during the day and move on during the night.

Tickets (inclusive) Rs. 175 each, (Tongas to and from Mount Abu and Hotel expenses there, carriage hire for Journeys off the line and for sightseeing, liquors in train and other incidental expenses extra), Separate accommodation for servants.

Berths may be booked and full information obtained from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay, or at the Head Office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, at Church Gate Station.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 60,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to begin by 15th April and to be completed by 30th June 1908.

The Sleepers should be nine feet 6 inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian, Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia: Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales: Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian Do.
Queensland Do.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the Specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted must include delivery into Trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an officer of the O. & R. Railway. The Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board at Calcutta, by noon, on Monday the 6th January 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store Keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

No Earnest Money of Security is required to be sent with the Tenders.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 18TH OCTOBER, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

I THE Undersigned SHA MANORDAS HARAKHCHAND, carry on business in my name and at times I carry on the said business also in the name of SHA MANORDAS HARAKHCHAND VANARASHI or of CHUNILAL alias MANGALDAS MANORDAS or of CHANDULAL MANORDAS. Monies that are used in the said business all belong to me and at no time are monies brought from outside without my sanction and consent. Notwithstanding this if any one may have lent and advanced monies without my sanction and consent to anyone doing any business on my behalf, whether he be my servant or my son, in the aforesaid names, or may have got created from them any right, title or interest relating to the business (carried on) in the said names, (then) the same is no way acceptable to or binding upon me, the same having been without my sanction or consent and the same not having been entered in my current books of account or in the Mill's Books of Account. For this reason now I hereby give NOTICE to the Public that any person who may have lent and advanced rupees in any of the aforesaid names to my servant or any of my sons or who may have got created from them any right, title or interest should declare and present the same with the original documents and evidence at Nadiad either before me, the Undersigned, or before my Vakil CHOTTALAL JHAVERILAL, before the 30th day of Aso of S. Y. 1963. Inquiries as to the correctness thereof we shall make by referring to our Current Books of Account of the Mill, and shall satisfy ourselves as advised by our Legal Advisers. If within the time aforesaid any one does not inform me or my Pleader as aforesaid about his claim and about his right, title or interest and does not declare or present the same as aforesaid then his such claim, right, title and interest will be treated as false and fictitious. Further notice is given that during the said period no one should lend and advance any moneys in my aforesaid business, names for purposes of business or in the names of Chunilal alias Mangaldas Manordas or Chandulal Manordas aforesaid on their own private account or in the name of our current business or of the Mill. If any one lends any money, he will do so at his own risk and peril.

We have passed a regular Power of Attorney to DOONGERSI DEVCHAND, to do all business, &c., on our behalf in the City of Bombay and we have passed a regular Power of Attorney to PATEL HIRALAL PURUSHOTTAM to do all business, &c., on our behalf in the District of Kuksi. Therefore the public may deal with these two persons according to their said Powers of Attorney for any of the aforesaid businesses.

The 5th day of Aso Sud S. Y. 1963, FRIDAY, the 11th day of October, 1907.

SHA MANOR HARKHA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 652 OF 1905.

SHAIK EBRAHIM SHAIK LAL, of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort...Plaintiff,

vs.

SHAIK HOOSEIN SHAIK CASSUM, also of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Marine Line Street, outside the Fort.....Defendant,

AND

MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Sole Member of the firm of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, temporarily residing at Bandra and carrying on business as Astroneys of this Honourable Court, at 10, Esplanade Road, under the name and style of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA.....Applicants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property, dated the 10th day of September, 1907, the Sheriff has been directed To SELL by Public Auction, at the instance of Messrs. Mirza Mirza & Mangaldas, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Shaik Hoosein Shaik Cassum in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari or lease hold land or ground hereditaments and premises together with a dwelling-house, situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Dhobi Talao, Sonapnre, 2nd Marine Street, Breach Candy Road, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, standing on the aforesaid Fazendari ground formerly of the Bhichavan and now of Narotamdas Vanarsidas, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2571, and Street No. 41, containing by admeasurement 854-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on or towards the East by the house of and belonging to Peerozsha Postonjee Unwalla, on or towards the West by the house of and belonging to Ratanjee Bhivajee, on or towards the North by the 2nd Marine Line Street, and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should, on or before the 8th day of November, 1907, lodge in my Office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. Dated this 8th day of October, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
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Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
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Ipoh Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Satur days—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANA E ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. opposite Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

YOU SHOULD JOIN THACKER'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Membership to it will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours, all the best English Novels being added to it on publication. New Books are available three weeks after issue in England.

We have added the following books recently:—

Love the Judge. By Hymond Carey.
The Bachelor Girls. By Keble Howard.
John Bull's Army from Within. By Robert Edmondson.
The Soul of a Priest. By the Duke Litta.
Kate Meredith. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.
Captain Desmond, V. C. By Maud Diver.
The Shadow of the Unseen. By Barry Pain and Jas. Blyth.
A Sentimental Season. By Thomas Cobb.
A Mother's Son. By B. and C. B. Fry.
The Folk Afield. By Eden Phillpotts.
The Emperor's Candlesticks. By Baroness E. Orczy.
The Heather Mask. By Ambrose Pratt.
Brewsters Millions. By G. Barr McCutcheon.
Marriage Lease. By Frankfort Moore.
The Great Skene Mystery. By Bernard Capes.
Carette of Sark. By John Oxenham.
The Marriage Broker. By Florence Warden.
The Rainy Day. By the Author of "A London Girl," and "Closed Doors."
A Modern Pharisee. By S. R. Hocking.
The Sword of Peace. By Alice and Claude Askew.
Botor Chaperon. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.
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Enchanted Garden. By Maud Stepney Rawson.
Reginald Auberon. By Horace Wyndham.
Trample! Cross. By Joseph Hocking.
Me and Myn. By S. R. Crockett.
A Study in Shadows. By William J. Locke.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Nooroodin & Co.—

350 bales, each 400 lbs., 20s. yarn of the Victoria Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH OCTOBER, 1907.

SAVE
YOUR WELL-EARNED MONEY.
BUY EVERY ARTICLE FROM
THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART

Where the Fresh Stock is SOLD at the LOWEST PRICE.

A grand display of brand New Goods for LADIES, expressly ordered for this Season.

A lovely selection of brand new goods for GENTS: Tics, Collars, Straw-Hats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs, etc. And a beautiful display of CHILDREN'S FROCKS.

PROVISION 25 o/o Cheaper than Market Rates.

Book your Orders at once.

A visit means a lot of saving. Our Prices defy Competition.

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Sakhs, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Coocks, Thans Cloth, Suet, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do, —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH
ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS!
ON THE MAIDEN NEXT TO SKATING RINK
FROM 19TH OCTOBER.
EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
WITH NEW WONDERFUL FILMS.
THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY EVENING.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.

Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)
Specially arranged for Family Parties.

Cushioned Easy Chairs	...	Rs. 2 0
First Class Chairs	...	" 1 0
Second "	...	" 0 8
Benches	...	" 0 4

Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.

OUR FAIRY PAVILION is fitted out with Electric Fans and a grand display of Electric Lights.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SHOW!

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

REVOLUTION IN HOUSE DECORATION.

HOMES MADE BEAUTIFUL BY USING
"TEMERARE."
(QUEEN OF COLD WATER PAINTS.)

Prize and Gold Medals, Hull, Liverpool and Cape Town, 1904.

TEMERARE is a perfect Sanitary, Permanent Distemper.
TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof and Anticeptic.
TEMERARE is made in a variety of Beautiful tints and white.
TEMERARE is ready for use by mixing with cold water.
TEMERARE is specially adapted for plasterwork, wood, iron, brick, etc.
TEMERARE one lb. covers about 100 square feet of surface.

Samples and full descriptive circular with tints, etc., free on application to the Sole Agents for INDIA.

C. HAMILTON & CO.,
55, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Please Read This!

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?
THEN TRY
EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomach.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From MRS. ELIZABETH WAGENTREIBER, Delhi:—"With much pleasure and many thanks I beg to acknowledge the benefit I derived from your far-famed 'Essence of Papiya.' I suffered from Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found great relief after taking the first two bottles and continued to take four more. After the sixth I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly but if at any time I feel the old pain and symptoms returning, I immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat more and can change my diet without fear of what were to me most dreaded attacks of indigestion."

From MR. E. L. M. ASANSOLE, E. I. Railway:—"I had very bad Dyspepsia, my food used to turn rotten and sour my stomach and I used one bottle of Essence of Papiya and now I am sure I could digest a brick. It has thoroughly cured me of Dyspepsia, hence I have so much confidence in your medicines. You certainly deserve credit for introducing such a medicine to poor suffering dyspeptics. You may certainly publish what I have said about your Papiya Essence."

From MR. W. F. LEGGE, Buttowrah Jaunpore:—"I had for several months been suffering from severe attacks of Dyspepsia and loss of appetite, and in fact lost over 4 stone in weight, when a friend who had for years been a sufferer from the same disorder, advised me to try your Edward's Papiya Essence, which he said had done him a wonderful deal of good. I followed his advice and I am happy to say, have found relief. I have taken it according to the instructions on the bottles; am no longer troubled with indigestion and have recovered my appetite. As I think this agreeable remedy should be generally known, you are at liberty to publish this statement."

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
Medical Hall, Benares.
Price Rs 3 per Bottle.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE
"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
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SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., Agent for the world-known "Blathner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for Rs. 1 only. Just try it for once, a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board, Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1332, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

DANCING LESSONS.—Miss F. SHORT will resume her classes in November and is prepared to give private lessons. For particulars, etc., address Miss F. SHORT, Bowen House (Top Floor), Apollo Bunder.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chunkin, No. 8

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—Commencing THURSDAY, 24 h. Prices are HIGHLY REDUCED. One visit is earnestly solicited.—CALLIAN MOTEE & Co., Opposite G. T. Hospital.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Ark Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 8 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING & STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" "size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Re. 4 cent Re. 16-12; Re. 8 and Re. 4 respectively. Foreign Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post free.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Miss FRANCES SHORT (Gold and Silver Medallist) is returning to Bombay to resume her classes in November with an entire change of Drills after renewed study in London. SWIMMING CLASSES, TUES-DAYS AND SATURDAYS. For terms, etc., Address Miss SHORT, Y. W. C. A., Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED:—Expert, experienced, FITTERS for motors. Apply with certificates to HORMASJI SORABJI and SONS, Queen's Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-restoring tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA;

"APENTA" B.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS
THE BEST ELIMINANT.
Very active, mild, and reliable.
Prof. LANCEREAUX,
Président de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COW

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain J Wilson, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steamer Kybakin, 1,926 tons, Captain J Lennox sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain J A Davidson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE steamer Umvolosi, 1,906 tons, Captain R E Keen, sailed yesterday for Middlesborough and Port-Said with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel London, Lt Campbell, Mrs Robinson, Mr and Mrs W H Daw, Color Sergt Blunt, 150 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain C L Daniel arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major C M Moore, Miss Anderson, Mr and Mrs Avasia, Miss E Humphrey, Sir David Masson, Lady and Miss Masson, Mr M and Mrs Kerwan, Mrs H Wood, and 2 infants, Miss M Rodrigues, Mr A T Cooper, Capt H L Holme, Mr W L Simpson, Mr K Chugla, Mr and Mrs Wadia, Mr L Trevor, Miss MacMurray, Mr L and Mrs Barber and 2 children, and Mr W Farquharson.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence	Comdr C W Shearme ..... R I Marine
Patrick Stewart	Capt W A Tindall ..... I G T T S
Three Torpedo Boats	..... Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator	Capt G Holloway ..... Survey Sd

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr S D Vale ..... R I Marine
H M S High Flyer	Capt G S Hickley ..... R Navy
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr T A Le Birty ..... R I Marine
R I M S Minto	Lieut D Goldsmith ..... R I Marine
Plassy	Capt Notley ..... Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 23.

Ayuthia	694 Curtis	F F C & Co
Akaba	2311 Morgan	W & A G & Co
Bremanhrenen	2774 Kennedy	K Nixon & Co
Capri	2781 Belsito	F & R S N Co
Dunbar	2470 Lee	W & A G & Co
Delia	473 Daniel	P & O Co
Duplecleia	2307 Powell	
Kyiokni	1376 Lennox	K Nixon & Co
Kola	510 Cole	M M & Co
Kanwa	504 Chappell	M M & Co
Nuddia	1944 Davidson	M M & Co
Onda	3409 Gerland	M M & Co
Peninsular	2919 Palmer	P & O Co
Shahnoor	2783 Foster	E Tajbhoy
Shahjehan	2566 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Najam	2751 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer	1923 Pilling	E Tajbhoy
Shah Nasir	2565 Grant	Shah N N Co
Shah Allum	1917 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Sofala	7426 Shepherd	M M & Co
Upada	3382 Stewart	M M & Co
Vauxhall	2343 Bradbering	The Captain
Vellore	3186 Pattle	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
F	Clan Murray	3151	Dall	Chittegong	26-10	F Mnir & Co
G	Moshtari	1173	Gore	P Gulf	26-10	B & P S N Co
K	Firozi	2009	Watson	Jeddah	26-10	B & P S N Co
L	Ipswich	513	Pelling	Jedda	26-10	Shah S N Co
M	Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldoin	Jeddah	26-10	The Shah S N Co
N	Falls of Monesk	3457	Hayes	Philadelphia	26-10	R A Willis
O	Pari	643	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co
P	Schwarzenfels	2990	Francis	Hnburg	31-10	Glade & Co
Q	Umvolasi	1926	Keen	M'borough	23-10	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Nuddea, s	Davidson	Moulmein, Oct 11
	Massilia s	Thomson	Liverpool, Sept 28
23	Delta s	Daniel	Shanghai, Oct 1
	Plassy (Trpt)	Notley	Southampton, Oct 2

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Kybakin s	Lennox	Karachi
	Umvolosi s	Keen	Middlesbro

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Fazilka, Wilson, for Rangoon
" Kola, Cole, for Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

steamer Massilia, for Liverpool, &c
" Muttra, for Calcutta, &c
" Schwarzenfels, for Hamburg, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
14	Lord Kelvin	Calcutta
15	Ras Dara	London
18	Umfuli	Calcutta
18	Tegetta	Calcutta
18	Wiesenfels	Middlesbro
19	Clan Banabi	Coast
19	Banalong	Singapore
21	Nizami	Calcutta
20	Dunera	Calcutta
20	Maharaja	Rangoon
20	Ramley	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

21	Gwalior	Rangoon
21	Umkuzi	Natal
22	Pentakota	Negapatam
23	Clan Sutherland	Liverpool
24	Sirsa	Bombay
26	Nizam	Bombay
30	Tokomi Maru	Penang
30	Clan Grant	Coast
28	Lismore	London
31	Neuenfels	Antwerp
Nov.		
2	Crostafels	Antwerp

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of York s—105 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 3 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co; 203 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy, 136 bales wool, L Hurbhan.
Massilia s—100 bales hemp H Govindjee, 35 bales wool, J M Rehimtoola, 22 bales wool, R Dossa and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2 bales carpets, Ajmere Import and Export Co; 1 bale carpet G P Stavrides and Co; 9 bales skins, K B Sajun, 28 bales skins and hides M J Joomabhoy and Co; 19 bales cuttings M H A Abraham, 11 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed, 2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowjee and Co; 510 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—2 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—50 bales hemp, P Bhimji 6,000 cwts linseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 50 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 106 bales cotton waste E Ebrahim.
John Hardie s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Worman and Co.

FOR GALATZ.

Koerber s—25 bales twist Ahmedabad Advance Mills.

FOR BREMEN.

Weldenfels s—28 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weldenfels s.—4 pots rosa oil, Valkart Bros; 5 bales twist, Hill Menta and Co; 55 bales cotton fly N Peerbhoy.
Swarzenfels s—950 cwt myrabollams a Khimjee, 4,002 cwts myrabollam, and 378 bales hemp, G Madhowjee and Co.
John Hardie s—754 bales Cotton fly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—1,800 cwt teel seed Ralli Bros; 115 bales twist Ahmedabad Advance Mills, 135 bales twist W. and A. Graham and Co; 12 bales twist N. Schwerger and Co; 700 bales twist Rombay General Trading Co; 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 36 bales twist A. Schveiger and Co; 100 cwt gum N. Ratanji; 45 bales twist A. Schweiger and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—750 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 62 bales cotton Vatchaghandy and Sons, 50 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

FOR CONSTONTINOPOLE.

Koerber s—35 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Riojun Maru s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Malta s—200 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Riojun Maru s—200 bales twist, M B Kaisha.
Malta s—300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Riojun Maru s—72 bales cotton N. Futehally and Co; 50 bales cotton Sassoon J. David and Co.
Malta s—650 bales Cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR ILOILO.

Malta s—10 bales twist Lyon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Malta s—200 bales cotton, M. B. Kvisha.

ARE YOU READY

For Winter?

You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,

Are an extremely valuable blood-making, blood enriching, strength-building, system invigorating TONIC FOOD for putting you in splendid physical condition to defy winter's rigors. Sharpens the appetite. Implants NEW vigor and vim into your whole system. They relieve indigestion and permanently cure all acute forms of stomach trouble. Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. V. P. P. charges extra.

CAUTION.—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.

ADDRESS:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., No. 155 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October 22.*] [BOMBAY, *October 23.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 7/16	1/8	
3 do. Rentes	94 1/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	100 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities	64 9/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	28 7/16	3/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	28 5/8	3/16	
Do. in New York	61 1/2	3/8	61 1/8†
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12		chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·49 1/2	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 1/4		3/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1/2	since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 7/16	un	chgd
Do. Indian Cank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 3/4		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/4	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 7/8d. unchgd.
* Closing tone of Silver—Indian bazzar buying.
† Yesterday 61 1/8.

COTTON.

Liverpool —

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet,
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 "
Imports	23,000 "
Mid-Americans	6·35 —04
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	10 3/16 unegd.

Future Delivery prices :-

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·94 —04	5·86 —04	5·81 —05	5·78 —05
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·77 —05	5·75 —05	5·74 —05	5·73 —05

June-July. 5·72 —05

New York:-

Receipts at U. S. Ports	69,000 bales
Do. do. last year	114,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 "
Do. to Continent	16,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·25—15	
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·88—12	Declined owing to bulls unloading. The market is unsettled in consequence of financial situation.
Futures—Month of March, 10·50—14	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—11 1/8 —1/4.
Futures—Month of Dec 10·51 —14.
Do do Jan. 10·50 —14.
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi.—42½—Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers.
Red F. A. Q. red Karachi.—41½—Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Flat.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Tone of Rapessed.—Firm,

Linseed :-

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 49½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp —Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :-

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3/8 unchgd.

Rubber :-

Para Rubber 4s. 3½d. Value.

Metals :-

Copper Braziers	... ...	£76
Yellow Metal	... ...	d. 7

Tin plates-

I. C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C I F Liverpool. £ 0 13 7 1/2

Bar Iron :-

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 9 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ¾ F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars F.O.B. C. I. F. India	£ 5 17 6

Freight-

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

ARRIVALS :-

"Hindoo," "Umsinga."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
5 Bundles Rs	10,000	Muscat	Kola	Comp Nat de Paris
2 Bundles Rs	4,000	Abbas	C Croft	H E H Allana
1 Parcel Sovs & Half Sovs	4,275	Melbourne	Delta	W Assomal & Co
1 Bundle Sovs & Half Sovs	1,545	Jeddah	Firoozi	Talakchand & Shapoorjee
1 Case Sovs & Half Sovs	255	do	do	B & P S N Co
2 Cases Sovs & Half Sovs	7,500	do	Moshtari	.....
12 Packages Sovs & Half Sovs	56,965	do	do	Sundry Natives
Gold Coins	13,320			
Rupees	1,065			
1 Tin Gold Coins	4,817	Muscat	Kassra	G H Methawasi

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [23RD OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :-

The Money Market remains easy. Borrowers at 2 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange :-

The Market opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. and 1-4 [illegible] Bank Bills; 1-4 T. T. being available [illegible]. There is, however, only a trifling [illegible] Council Bills are therefore likely to [illegible] market to-day. Credits remain scarce, [illegible] was still possible to place Bills for [illegible] 4 7-32d. 3 months' sight, the general [illegible] 1s. 4 1-4d. Far Eastern exchanges

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	170
Do. 2 months' sight—Marks	129
Hongkong—30 days' sight	153
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	204 1/2

Government Paper :-

There has not been much business passing in the market to-day, but on the whole quotations were slightly easier. Ready Paper opened at Rs. 97, the settlement rate being Rs. 96 15/16. There were a few small sellers during the day and rates closed 1/16 down with small buyers. Calcutta market is at our level, Rs. 96 15/16 for cash and Rs. 96 3/4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96-15
1st Settlement	" 96-14
2nd Settlement	" 96-11

Bullion :-

There was a further advance in the price of Bar siver in London yesterday, ready and forward quotations being up 3-16 at 28 7-16 and 28 5-8 respectively. New York also improved 3-8 to 61 1-2. Here the Market has remained steady, opening at 72 5-16 ex-duty and closing at 72 3-8. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	72	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	72	6	0
Ditto 2nd "	72	7	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Late yesterday evening the market became steadier and during the night good M. G. Broach touched Rs. 269. To-day the market has fluctuated, Good Broach opening at Rs. 266 1/2, advancing to Rs. 268 3-4 and, after receipts of the Liverpool opener, declining to Rs. 268. There has been some enquiry from Japan shippers, and fair business is reported. The market closes steady as under.

For ready new Bengals there is a good demand at current rates. In old crop only a small business has been done.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	277/78	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach	268	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptl	237/8	January 08
" " Damangaum-Pulgaum	230/31	"
" " Khangaum-Akola	224	"
" " Amraoti	224	"
" " Muttia	209	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	204	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh	211	"
" " Bengals	205	"
F. G. H. G.	193 1/2	"

Liverpool Opener :-

Opening Tone	Easier
Estimated Sales	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	9,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :-

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
5·85 —09	5·75 —09	5·72 —09	5·69 —09	5·68 —09
M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	
5·67 —08	5·66 —08	5·65 —08	5·64 —08	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firmer with a good demand, and prices are advancing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0	to Rs. 8 7 0	BT
December		" 8 13 0	RD
New Crop April-May		" 8 14 0	"

Rapeseed :—

Is also firmer with more doing, and we quote as under :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 9 11 0		BT
Yellow Guzerat	" 10 10 0		BT

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 58 8 0	Dec.-Jan.	
" " 75 p. c.	" 57 8 0		
Black Kutni	" 49 0 0		

Poppyseed :—

Tone—Steady. Rs. 12 2 0

Castorseed :-

Rs. 39 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :-

Rs. 23 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :-

Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

New White Delhi, Apl.-May | Rs. 5 15 0

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :-

Bombay	1380
India	62
Indian Specie Bank	49 1/2

Mills :-

David	405
Empress	400
Kohinoor	720
Maneckji Petit	3,135

Miscellaneous :-

Badham Pile and Co.	131
Colaba Land and Mill	1,020
Marcks and Co	134
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	47
Treacher and Co	585

Railways :-

Ahmedabad-Prantej	570
Tapti Valley	452½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,008	bales.
Wheat	6,686	cwts.
Linseed	1,931	"
Rapeseed	611	"
Gingellyseed	4,118	"
Poppyseed	69	"
Groundnuts	147	"
Castorseed	13,070	"
Rice	52,530	"
Myrabollams	373	"
Cottonseed	2,002	"
Mowraseed	4,978	"
Gram	1,497	"
Joowar	5,617	"
Maize	nil.	"

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 23.

The following are the London quotations received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	10s.	£1 2 0	£1 4 6
Balaghat (Ord)	£1	£1	£0 3 9	£0 10 0
Balaghat (Pref)	£1	£1	£0 16 3	£0 18 9
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 3	£0 7 6
Hosur Gold	£1	18s. 4d.	£0 1 9	£0 2 3
Dec. G. F. Dev.	£1	8s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 16 9	£0 18 9
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 10 6	£0 11 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Gleneock, Ltd	10s.	2s. 3d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 8 3	£0 9 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 8 6	£1 11 0
Hyderabad Dec.	£3	£3	£1 17 6	£2 0 0
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Kempinkoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 7 6	£5 10 0
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 3 9
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Ooresum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 10 0	£0 11 0
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Sangli (New)	£1	15s.		£0 0 3
Tapuldodi	£1	15s.	£0 5 9	£0 7 6

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FRANKLIN—October 2?, at Bombay, Jam s Franklin, Telegraph Superintendent, B, B. & C. I. Railway, aged 56.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ST. JOHN—October 21, the wife of Hiward C. St. John, Rose Cottage, Nungambaukam, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

KLEIN—DRINNEBERG—October 18, at Wellingore, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. T. Moore Sheehan, at All Saints', Theodor Klein, son of the late Rev. P. A. Klein, of Jerusalem, to Miss Meta Valeen Mellanie Drinneberg, daughter of Stadtrath Hans Drinneberg, of Karlsruhe, Baden.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 0-56m., 0-59a.; Low water, 6-41m., 6-43a.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 29th, Last Quarter. 7h. 21-5m. p.m. Oct. 28th, in Apogee, 2-7h p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, October 25.—Departure of Sir George Clarke for Mahableshwar, Victoria Terminus, (private), 11-15p.m., New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-39 p. m., Bamankua Manganese Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, 4 p. m. P. and O. steamer "Macedonia," with English mails of 11th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 10m. Hihg water, 1-32m., 1-19a.; Low water, 7-15m., 7-13a.

Saturday, October 26.—Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 10m.; High water, 2 9m., 1-47a.; Low water, 7-52m., 7-45a.

Sunday, October 27.—22nd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 36m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 2-47m., 2-17a.; Low water, 8-35m., 8-19a.

Monday, October 28.—Presidency Mills Company, 9 Marine Street, 3 p. m. Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 3-37m., 2-55a.; Low water, 9-26m., 8-59a.

Tuesday, October 29.—Seindo and Punjab Cotton Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4-0 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 4-16m., 3 56a.; Low water, 11-31m., 10 3a.

Wednesday, October 30.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-0 p.m.; Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Telephone Buildings, 3-30 p.m.; Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m.; Sun rises, 6h. 38m., Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 5-33m., 5-38a., Low water, 1-3m., 11-52a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s s. "Franz Ferdinand" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day, 24th Instant.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Tookaram Yesoo (50) carrying a bag of paper on his shoulder down the stairs of a godown in Dhunji Street missed a step and fell down. This happened on the 13th instant and he remained in bed suffering from injuries to his spine until yesterday when he succumbed to the injuries.

DISCOVERED IN TIME.—A four-storeyed house situated in Kumbekar Street and owned by Hajee Abdul Currim was found to be in an unsafe state on Tuesday night, some of the occupants discovering a crack in the south wall. The police and the Municipal officers induced the tenants to vacate the building at once and they did so. An hour after the occupants left, the wall fell down. No one was injured.

KILLED UNDER A CART.—Ragunath Mahadhu, a boy of five, was playing in the streets yesterday. He was running across the road when a Municipal refuse cart happened to pass at the time. The child was knocked down and run over. He was killed on the spot. The cart was being driven by a boy of nine named Maruti Krishna. The Coroner opened an inquest on the body and after some formal evidence was recorded the inquiry was adjourned.

FIRE IN A PRINTING PRESS.—On Monday night a fire broke out in the Lithographic Room of the "Muslim Herald" Printing Press, situate at Undria Street, Byculla, by the carelessness of one of the workmen, who after having warmed the stone, threw the lighted piece of cardboard which he had held in his hand on the heap of waste paper which was accumulated in a corner of the Press Room. The paper caught fire at once, resulting in the destruction of old records and Administration Reports before it was put out.

AN AGGRIEVED BROTHER'S SUICIDE.—In the Jamshedji Jeejibhoy Hospital, Bombay, Mr Chalk, Acting Coroner, conducted an enquiry on Tuesday relative to the death of Hari Amra, (18), a sweeper in the service of the Municipality, who had committed suicide by taking a large dose of opium. Deceased was a younger brother; he, with his elder brother, had raised a loan of Rs. 100 from a Marwari. Later when the deceased brought his month's pay, his elder brother took it away, for giving it in payment to the Marwari, on account of the debt incurred. Deceased remonstrated at such sort of one sided treatment; and charged his brother with remitting all the money to his wife in his native place; keeping him penniless all the while; and not getting him married. He purchased four annas worth of opium, and swallowed it. He was taken to the Hospital where he died. A verdict of suicide was returned.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of Music will be played at Green's Garden to-day, from 7 to 9 p. m:—

March	With the British Colours
Overture	Les Deux Magots
Valse	Wiener Burger
Selection	The Orchid
Intermezzo	Forget me not
Czardas	Dernier Amour
Valse	Feche Geister
Two-Step	Scandalous Eyes
	Fr. Von Blon
	Bovillon
	Ziehrer
	Caryll
	Macbeth
	Gung'l
	Strauss
	Johnson

BAND AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill V. D. & Officers of 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Vol. String Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Bandmaster commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

March	Uncle Sammy ..... Abe Hobzmann
Overture	The Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Selection	The Orchid ..... Caryll
Valse	The Chorister ..... Phelps
Reminiscenes of the	Plantation ..... Chamber
American Sketch	Down South ..... Myddleton

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—

Penang, Sykes steamship Oriental care of Peninsular Bombay; Belgaum, Johanahmad cheeker merchant; Tatasil, Thakar Lalji Myomji Bombay market Mandavi bembar; Rampur (state), Habib Barabhai Sathna, Zarals shop; Ballapatam, Krishnan Nambiar Bhulishwar Dharamsala; Bhuj, West; Hingaghat, Madangopal care of Balabdas Hiralal; Sanvordem, Dr Mourao Hotel Apollo Bunder Fort; Calcutta, Genki Juduh; Rajpur Dehra, Amalgamill Bombay; Calicut mbr, Dedia; Bhamo, Macliah care of Coxia; Agra, Miss Morris passenger Peninsular; Shillong, Mrs A Mears Passenger P O mail boat; Meerut, Micholls P and O Oriental; Shillong, Colonel Hare Passenger Oriental; Calcutta, R Houstoun passenger steamer Oriental care Peninsular.

POLICE COURT.

FIGHT BETWEEN JEWELLERS.

In the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. N. Mamascho, a French Jew, charged Jack Friedmann and Albert Friedmann, also Jews, with assaulting him and insulting him on the 4th instant, in 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, at Bhuleshwar The parties were jewellers by trade: the circumstances leading to the affair at issue have already appeared in these columns. Mr. Shortt, of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., with Mr. F. Oliviera, appeared for the complainant. Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. B. N. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Dharamsi and Dinshah, appeared respectively for the first and the second accused. Complainant had entrusted into the hands of Saruphand Parshotamdas, a jeweller whose shop was in Bhoiwada a packet of diamonds worth £16,000, on approval. He went to enquire about it, as to whether Saruphand had yet made up his mind to purchase it. He saw the accused transacting business with Saruphand in the verandah. Complainant wanted to go into an inner room, and his version was that he was prevented from going in and was insulted and assaulted. Accused's defence was that the cause of the assault was a provocation offered to them by the complainant, who had abused them and made objectionable remarks. The Magistrate held there was some provocation: but as to the assault, he fined the first accused Rs. 2, and the second accused Rs. 5.

CHEATING A SHROFF.

In the Magazon Police Court before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, Inspector Lewis charged Bishendass Guneshwar (35) with cheating one Moti Sowdan in respect of Rs. 100. From the evidence it appeared that the accused was a customer of the complainant who is a shroff. He went to the latter with some alloy and told the complainant to melt it and separate the gold if contained. The complainant put a portion of it in the furnace with some silver which the accused had brought with him. The complainant could, by a certain process, separate two "vals" of gold. The accused said he would not wait until the whole lump of metal was melted, but would sell the alloy and the quantity of silver to the complainant if he paid him Rs. 100. The complainant believing that the rest of the alloy contained gold as was represented by the accused, he purchased the pieces for Rs. 100. He subsequently found that there was no more gold in the pieces beyond the two "vals" he had extracted. A complaint was made to the Police and on searching his house similar pieces were found, at one end of which a very small quantity of gold was mixed so that while testing, some gold might be found there; the rest of the metal contained brass. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1907.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The second Peace Conference which has just been concluded has provoked many a cynical smile, and has caused much disappointment in several quarters; still it has solid body of achievement to boast of and its deliberations have eventuated in a number of decisions which mark considerable progress beyond the work accomplished by the memorable Conference of 1899. The delegates met together at the end of June amidst a flourish of trumpets on the part of all idealists who wished for the cessation of war and expected that the present year of grace would witness an important limitation of armaments on the part of the great Powers at the instance of the Hague Conference. But, as all well-informed people knew from the beginning, such hopes were vain; and if the late Conference has effected nothing in this line owing to the mutual jealousies of the great Powers, it is not surprising. The success or failure of the Conference must be measured by other standards, by an inquiry into which of the many other projects brought before it have been accepted by the accredited representatives of the nations assembled at the Hague, and by an estimate of the importance of these adopted measures. So early as July 30 the *Times* congratulated the Conference upon the solid and useful work which was being accomplished, saying that "definite measures of an urgent and practical nature are being brought nearer solution." Subsequently, the same paper ridiculed the long-drawn-out and abortive discussions of the Delegates, with the result that many people imagine the Conference to have been a failure. Englishmen as a rule rate talking and talkers rather low, and when the talking-shop at the Hague remained opened for the whole summer—a Conference expected to last two months or less extending over three and a half—the solid work done tended to be obscured by the amount of discussion which was admittedly fruitless. Still, as we have said, the Conference has reached a sound and definite conclusion in many matters, and this would have been more ungrudgingly realised had its deliberations ceased some time ago. As it is, a number of questions have been debated without issue—the Conference was too ambitious—and much time has been wasted by reason of bad procedure. Committees were too much multiplied, and fresh proposals kept cropping up after the programme of the Conference should have been unalterably settled. These defects will probably be obviated on a future occasion; indeed the Conference has agreed that more careful preparation should be made beforehand by the mutual agreement of the Governments represented, a reasonable programme being drawn up in advance, which must be rigidly adhered to. In other words, the Peace Conference as a deliberative and legislative organ is being perfected and rendered more efficient for the difficult work it is set to do. If procedure is important in the national assemblies of every people, still more indispensable is good procedure in a heterogeneous and cosmopolitan parliament such as this.

Despite the differences of opinion which have manifested themselves in regard to almost every matter that has been discussed, the Conference has achieved two results of far-reaching importance and has come to a number of decisions on minor though still important matters. It has failed, as it was bound to fail, in the project of limitation of armaments whether military or naval. But it has agreed to create a permanent Court of Arbitration of a practical and trustworthy character, and it has determined to establish an International Prize Court for use in naval war. Such a prize court is a long-felt want, as the partiality of the belligerents' courts has often been complained of, and it is satisfactory that this decision has been made with the acquiescence of all the great Powers. A permanent source of friction in war is now about to be removed and the long delays and inadequate compensation given by the Russian prize courts in the late war are not likely to be repeated. More difficulty was experienced by the Conference with regard to the permanent Court of Arbitration. It will be remembered that the Conference of 1899 arranged for arbitration to be permanently obtainable at the Hague, but little was then done beyond drawing up a list of available judges. These judges have had but little occupation in the intervening years; the system was cumbrous, expensive and unreliable. But the new Court will ensure greater continuity and cheapness, the expenses being paid by the signatory Powers from a common fund. The question of choosing the judges has caused considerable difficulty, as the South American Republics have persisted in opposing all representation according to the worldly importance of the different nations; still, despite the tentative nature of the scheme, it is to be hoped that all countries will avail themselves of the machinery about to be established for the settlement of minor disputes. Much difficulty was also experienced about a list of subjects in regard to which arbitration should be obligatory. A majority of the delegates at the Hague were in favour of a schedule of subjects for obligatory arbitration, but this proposal Germany steadfastly opposed. The British proposal on this head was the most workable one; it required a preliminary list of minor subjects of dispute to be formulated, which list was to be kept open and might later be extended to more vital subjects. At the same time it would be possible for those Powers which chose, to hold aloof for the present from adhesion to such a list, and to enter the number of contracting Powers at a later date if they should feel greater confidence in the scheme. In adopting this scheme the Conference have established a permanent Court of Arbitration on a sound basis, and the French delegate M. Bourgeois described this Court as "one of the glories of the 20th century." At the same time the President of the late Conference laid the foundation stone of the "Palace of Peace" which is destined to shelter the new Court of Arbitration. The sacred character of the building was much urged, and it was remarked that while a god of war was known to the ancients, it remained for the 20th century to recognise a god of peace.

In other directions much good progress was made by the Conference. In point of time its first positive achievement was the adaptation of the Geneva Convention to naval war without impairing the essential rights of belligerents. A number of useful conclusions were arrived at regarding bombardment. In future the bombardment of undefended places will be contrary to international usage; where bombardment is permissible due notice is to be given; religious buildings and national monuments are to be spared, and successful bombardment is not to be followed by pillage. These decisions clearly testify to the progress of civilisation and the application of greater humanity to war. It is, however, regrettable that the Powers are not agreed in desiring to sufficiently curtail the employment of submarine mines, the most terrible of modern engines of destruction. The "Mines Convention" drawn up by the Third Committee imposes on the Powers which lay mines the general obligation to take all possible measures for the security of peaceful navigation, and specifies certain essential precautions. With regard to uncontrolled mines the contracting Powers are to adopt as soon as possible (the British Delegates in vain proposed a time-limit for this reform) appliances to render them innocuous, *e.g.*, anchored mines must become innocuous when they have broken loose from their moorings, and non-anchored mines within one hour of their being let loose. This is something, but the free use of uncontrolled mines on the open seas, even with these precautions, is a source of much danger to neutral Commerce in time of war, and should have been curtailed. Finally the air has been cleared with regard to a variety of subjects which we have no space to discuss—the inviolability of neutrals by land and sea, the right of capture—Great Britain strongly and successfully opposed its abolition in naval war,—the question of contraband, the treatment of belligerent ships in neutral waters, and a host of other things of importance, about which it is of advantage to frame a set of regulations of international sanction. Clearly then, however much the Hague Conference fell short of its hopes, the sum total of its achievements is no mean one. Many of the projects it discussed only to abandon partook of the ideal in view of the present state of opinion and politics; what it actually accomplished is, we may confidently assume, solid and practical.

LORD RIPON'S FOUR SCORE YEARS.

To-day on the 24th of October the Marquis of Ripon completes eighty years of his life, and enters upon the eighty-first year of his green old age. He is the oldest ex-Viceroy of India still alive. Of his immediate predecessors in the Viceroyalty one, Lord Lytton who was his junior by four years, is dead these sixteen years; whilst another, Lord Northbrook, nearly his equal in age, died three years ago. His immediate successor, Lord Dufferin, also nearly of the same age, is dead these five years and more. There are besides Lord Ripon three ex-Viceroys who are still alive—Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon. Though only fourteen years separate the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon from that of Lord Curzon, yet a whole generation separates the birth of the oldest and of the youngest ex-Viceroys alive. It is curious to observe that of all the twenty-six Governors-General we have had since the office was created in 1773, only five men should have attained to a greater age than Lord Ripon attains to-day, and that the very first should have been the longest lived of them all. Warren Hastings died in 1818 at the age of 85, an age not yet reached by any of his successors. Next comes Lord Amherst, who was the first to get a slice of Burma for us eighty years ago, and who died in March 1857, a few weeks before the Mutiny, at the age of 84. Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth) follows next with his 83, dying in 1834. Then comes the little great man, Marquess Wellesley the "Sultanised Englishman" as Sir James Macintosh called him, with his 82 finished in 1842. The last of the five rulers is Ellenborough, a brilliant but theatrical man who lived to be 81, surviving till 1871. We must add to these five Sir George Barlow who was something more than merely Acting Governor-General for two years before the first Lord Minto came here just a century ago. He survived his Governor-Generalship for nearly forty years, dying in 1846 at the age of 84. We hope and wish that the Marquis of Ripon may live long enough to beat the record of these five or six of his long-lived predecessors, and that six years hence we may point to him as the longest lived of all the Governors-General of India.

The venerable Marquis ruled India for four years during Mr. Gladstone's second Administration of 1880-1884, and he certainly must be said to have tried to infuse a strong spirit of English Liberalism, if not Radicalism, into Indian politics. Whether this attempt was wise, was questioned fiercely at the time, and may be disputed still. Many thought that new wine was being poured into old bottles, not quite fit for holding it, too rapidly, and that the risk of their bursting under this novel process was not sufficiently taken into consideration. However that be, and the bottles have not burst, it is true,—but who can say that they do not show signs here and there of cracking?—the noble Marquis became immensely popular with the natives of this country and especially the educated and aspiring class. His was for a time a name to conjure with among them, and even now they hold it in veneration like the names of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Metcalfe or Canning. But it was Lord Ripon's misfortune to displease his own countrymen by his policy. The time has not yet arrived, though more than twenty years have passed since his Viceroyalty ended, to judge dispassionately of that policy from all points of view. Nor is it our intention to do this just yet, least of all on such an auspicious occasion as the present when he has passed his fourscore years. Though so old he is active still, being in the present Cabinet and leader of his party in the House of Lords. In the Lords, his Liberal Party, always weak, is particularly so just now, as it has recently lost two of its ablest leaders within a short time of each other, Lord Kimberley and Lord Northbrook, both his seniors by a few months. Like the latter, Lord Ripon's connection with India was hereditary. His maternal grandfather was Hobart fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire who was Governor of Madras from 1794 to 1798. A grandnephew of this Earl, Lord Hobart, also went out to Madras as its Governor and died there only six years before Lord Ripon had himself nearly come to the grave, sick with fever at Calcutta in 1881. Lord Ripon's father, who was known to a former generation as a good Liberal politician under the name of Viscount Goderich,—and whom Cobbett had nicknamed "Prosperity Robinson" on account of his budget when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and whom Sir Charles Napier had given the sobriquet of the "Goody Goderich" on account of his pleasant good-nature—held as his last post before he retired with Peel in 1846, the Presidentship of the Board of Control, which office got its present name of the Secretaryship of State for India in 1858. Lord Ripon also came to hold this same office as his father for a few months in 1866 in Earl Russell's ministry, when the Whigs were "dished" in the matter of Reform by Disraeli and the Tories. Lord Ripon, it may be noted, was the only Viceroy for nearly a century, who came out to India already decorated with the Garter, which highly coveted honour he had got in 1869, eleven years before his Viceroyalty. Only two previous rulers of India—Lord Cornwallis and Marquess Hastings—were Knights of the Garter while here. One of Lord Ripon's successors, Lord Lansdowne, has become a K. G.; but that was long after he had returned home from his Viceroyalty.

ADOPTING IRRIGATION.

One item in the season and crop report of the United Provinces for 1906-7 is of especial interest, for it indicates the more enlightened attitude adopted by ryots towards irrigation. In 1905-6 there was a large degree of drought, and the comparisons as to the use made of the irrigation works in the two years is all the more striking. In the year under report the *kharif* area rose by 1·3 per cent and the *rabi* area by 4·8 per cent, while the *zaid* area fell by 25·4 per cent. In the terms of the normals provisionally, fixed *kharif* was 105, the *rabi* 101 and the *zaid* 161. Thus both the *kharif* and *rabi* areas were above the normal while the *zaid*, though it fell by one quarter, was still very much above the level of an ordinary year. The total of the areas irrigated in each season of the year comes to 11,325,000 acres, the areas irrigated during the year is 10,617,000 acres, so that about 708,000 acres were irrigated in two or more seasons. Of the larger figure, 21 per cent is *kharif* irrigation, 77 per cent *rabi*, and two per cent *zaid*. Irrigation in the *rabi* and *zaid* seasons is an established practice, but there is special interest in noting the progress of *kharif* irrigation; or rather that portion of it which enables crops to be sown before the rains break. In the year under report there was so little adventitious irrigation, such as is rendered necessary by a long break or early cessation of the rains, that it is safe to treat the recorded figures as indicating with substantial accuracy the extent to which pre-monsoon sowings prevailed. Indigo and cane must, of course, be excluded as it is an established practice to sow them before the rains, while rice gets irrigated all through the season; maize, cotton and fodder are therefore the interesting crops from this point of view. It will be readily understood, says the report, that this form of irrigation depends on the presence of canals. Oudh, with no canals, watered one acre in 1,000 of cotton, one in 400 of fodder and one in 700 of maize. With these can be contrasted the figures for the Meerut and Agra Divisions. This area still includes large tracts beyond the reach of canals, but the figures show that one-third of the cotton, one-sixth of the maize and one-eighth of the fodder were sown with irrigation in a year when the rains set in at the usual time. Further comparison can be made with 1900 when the rains were a little late and temptation to sow with irrigation was, consequently, somewhat greater than in 1906. In the former year the percentage of irrigated cotton was twenty-one against twenty-two, of maize five against seventeen and of fodder four against twelve. It is clear, therefore, that considerable progress has been made in the direction of recognition of irrigation at times when actual drought does not exist, and the effect must be better crops and, therefore, better fed people and cattle.

MR. KEIR HARDIE arrived at Church-Gate Street Station of the B.B. and C.I. Railway yesterday morning at 7-30. He was received by a crowd of quite fifty persons, students with a few exceptions, who raised a cheer which could be heard for a distance of at least twenty yards.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Castalia," Homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 22nd instant.

THE German East Africa Line s.s. "Bundesrath" arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday morning.

CHAPTER XV of our new Serial Story "Scarlet Town," by Alice and Claude Askew, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE XVIth Cavalry, replacing the VIth Cavalry, are expected to arrive at Lucknow from Dera Ismail Khan on February 21st.

OWING to the serious drought and consequent abnormal scarcity of fodder, it has been definitely decided to abandon the Eighth Lucknow Divisional manœuvres.

IN order to provide funds for two nurses for Assam, drawn from the Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Scheme, the General Committee of the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association thinks a subscription of a quarter of an anna per acre, per annum, from the gardens will be sufficient.

UNDER the provisions of Section 544 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following addition to the Rules regulating the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending before mofussil Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency:—"In cases within Rule I the Commissioner of Police may make reasonable advances to witnesses resident in the city of Madras who are summoned by a Criminal Court in the mofussil and who require the advances to enable them to reach the Court. The Court issuing the summons, on being advised by the Commissioner of Police of the advances made, will refund the amount to him."

ONE of the best-known and most popular Atlantic seafarers, Captain August Richter, who for more than twenty years has ploughed the ocean in the service of the North German Lloyd, has astonished all his friends by resigning the command of the "Kronprinz Wilhelm," because, as he alleges, he has received a divine warning to quit the sea for ever. It was after a collision in mid-Atlantic between his ship and an iceberg on the 6th July that the message from heaven reached him admonishing him on pain of disaster immediately to abandon his seafaring career. In thus behaving, he is following the example of his brother Herman, who twenty years ago retired from the sea in a precisely similar fashion after the vessel he was commanding, the "Saale" collided with an iceberg in a fog on the Grand Banks.

MR. V.C. SUBBARAYA MOODELLIAR, Station-master of Mysore, has just issued a second edition of his guide to Seringapatam Fort. (Messrs Thompson and Co., Madras, Re 1.) Long residence at Seringapatam, at the scene of the historic struggle between the British and Tippu Sultan for mastery in the south, has given the author peculiar facilities for compiling the Handbook, and he has brought to the task a discernment and literary faculty to the handbook something more than a bald guide to historical landmarks eked out with a few facts. The new edition is illustrated, and for the first time interesting portraits appear of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. The inclusion of a map of the fortress and of the environs of Seringapatam is a useful addition, especially for those who would like to do the ruins at leisure untroubled by a guide.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

THE ALHAMBRA BALLET.

"Alladdin" for the Adelphi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

THE PLAY SEASON.

The autumn season, so far as it has progressed, has proved a singularly "cold" one from the managers' point of view. Plays from which, at the outset, a decent run was expected, have collapsed with a certainty and a suddenness awful to contemplate. Allready the list of pieces which have either lost money for their promoters or have only barely succeeded in keeping afloat is a large one, with the result that although we are still a full week from October, changes of fare are anounced all over the town.

Among the plays presently to be withdrawn is "The Truth" which, it will be remembered, had a busy time at the comedy until the stride of the eager play-goers was broken by the instruction of the awkward but very necessary holiday. Play-goers generally will be surprised at the sudden termination of the run of Clyde Fitch's play, which, if it was not in itself a great work of art, was, at least, an effective and highly entertaining vehicle for the admirable acting of Miss Marie Tempest, who, one is glad to know, is to have a strong part in Mr. Sutro's new play, "The Barrier," due at the Comedy on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 15th.

Nor has "My Wife," which is to finish at the Haymarket next Saturday, altogether justified the hopes of those who looked for a long and highly prosperous career for Mr. Marton's piece. As a matter of hard fact, "My Wife" cannot be reckoned one of the successes of the season, and so Mr. Louis Calvert and "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," of which some particulars are given elsewhere in this column, are to have a chance. Musical comedy, too, has had its tragedy, for "The Three Kisses," while still very young and inexperienced, died quite suddenly of neglect (and exposure) at the Apollo last Saturday night.

At several other houses, business is very far from satisfactory, and although no changes are announced, it is quite well known that the only hope of matters mending lies in the prospect of London's waking up when the social season begins. It is the only small grain of comfort at which the anxious manager nervously nibbles.

Mr. Hicks may, on the other hand, congratulate himself on having scored one of the few successes of the season, for at present "The Gay Gordons" looks as though it had come to stay for many months.

THE COLISEUM.

I am able to announce to your readers that the Coliseum is to be reopened, and to add that, while the date of opening has not yet definitely been chosen, it will in all probability be towards the latter end of November. The points foreshadowed in a previous statement as to a revised schedule of pieces, and, furthermore, as to certain structural alterations, are in all details according to the fact.

It is Mr. Osward Stoll's intention to conduct the house upon the lines that make for first-class entertainment at exceedingly moderate prices. Just what these prices are to be has not yet been fixed, but a point of special interest to the theatre-goer is that it will be possible at the Coliseum to book seats in all parts of the house.

Two performances are to be given every day, one at two, and another at eight o'clock, each one lasting from three to three hours and a quarter. The programme will consist of sixteen turns, which are to be chosen to make the entertainment. To add to the comfort of visitors it has been decided to remove the boxes on the ground-floor and to create in their place a spacious promenade, where, as at the Palace and the Empire, it will be possible to walk around and enjoy the show. All these changes, it will be observed, are in the direction of popularising the house and of attracting to it the great mass of patrons whose comfort and convenience are not always fully considered.

THE ALHAMBRA BALLET.

The new Alhambra Ballet is to be on "Les Cloches de Corneville." The idea is an excellent one, but it is, of course, by no means new. Years ago, when the Alhambra was under the management of Mr. Charles Dundas Slater, it was proposed to "do" a ballet on "Les Cloches de Corneville," and to that end the models were prepared, and it was then decided to ring out the legend from the roof of the building. For several reasons the ballet was not produced, but the bell-advertisement idea had already been thought of and utilized by Mr. Bert Coote, an exceedingly enterprising manager, who succeeded in attracting huge audiences to the Princess's Theatre to see "The Fatal Wedding." It is a fine notion, because, if you will not look at an advertisement, you must at least hear it, and when the tintinnabulation is tuneful the effect is not unpleasing. The only thing to be feared is that this revival of melodies that haunt you like an evil conscience may have the result that followed the original production of the opera when every second man, woman and child in London was humming either "The Legend of the Bells" or "Just Look at This."

It got so bad at one time that one remembers to have seen people asked either to stop humming "Les Cloches" or leave the omnibus.

It is pleasant to learn that all the best melodies of the opera are to be retained in the ballet version of Planquette's imperishable work. To have eliminated any of the tunes which made the opera famous would have been a piece of bad judgment, and what Mr. Byng and Mr. Alfred Moul have had to do is to provide those portions of the score which are necessary to the various dances and those other portions which serve to "weld" the work as a whole. It may not be a matter of common knowledge that the managing director of the Alhambra is an accomplished musician who once won a prize in Melbourne for a suite of his own composition. He is an authority on harmony.

"ALADDIN" FOR THE ADELPHI.

For some time past there have been rumours of a third pantomime for London next Christmas. The name of "a well-known suburban manager" has, in various quarters, been coupled with that of Mr. Tom B. Davis as lessee of the Adelphi, and fully a week ago it was stated as definitely settled that a pantomime would be produced at that house this year.

This was a piece of intelligent anticipation which, however, has only within the last few days been justified by the completion of arrangements between Mr. Robert Arthur, the "well-known suburban manager" aforementioned, and Mr. Davis. I am informed that, although the necessary signatures have not yet been attached, all the terms and conditions have arranged for the production of "Aladdin" at the Adelphi either on Christmas Eve or on Boxing Night.

Among the engagements already made are those of Mr. Malcolm Scott, who will appear as the widow Twankey, a part in which, at Liverpool last season, he made a conspicuous success, and Happy Fanny Fields, who as a Dutch girl (a part specially "written into" the pantomime), has been also very successful. For the part of "Aladdin" Mr. Robert Arthur is at present in negotiation with some of the most popular artists on the stage of this country. Until this matter is definitely settled by the signing of a contract, it would be unwise to disclose the name; but it may be said that the engagement would be extremely interesting, and, from the point of view of the theatre-goer, highly popular.

A MAN OF ENTERPRISE.

Mr. H. R. Smith, as a theatrical manager, is associated with Mr. Ernest Carpenter in the control of the Lyceum Theatre, the amazing success of which is due, in no small degree, to the spirited policy which he and his partner have pursued in the conduct of the house. Mr. Smith believes that it is possible in the theatrical business to get into grooves and to follow the beaten track with most unsatisfactory results. Encouraged, but not unduly elated by his success at the Lyceum, he has determined to extend the scope of his enterprise to other houses, and to apply in other quarters of the Metropolis those methods which, so far, have justified the theory that the old-fashioned systems are not in all circumstances the best for the pocket. He believes that there exists in this huge city of ours an immense number of people who would be playgoers if the conditions were framed to suit their resources. The man with, say, £250 a year and half a dozen children cannot afford to be a constant theatre-goer if he is to be just to those dependant upon him, and he certainly cannot afford to take his family to the play with much more than annual frequency. This man, says Mr. Smith, compared with the other man who can afford half-guinea stalls, exists in the proportion of fifty to one; therefore he is the mad to be specially and thoughtfully catered for since his six-pences in sufficient numbers are of greater consequence than the rich play-goer's revenue.

SCALA AND WALDORF.

Because he believes that London's play-going resources have not yet been thoroughly "tapped" Mr. Smith is branching out. "At present", said he to me, I am interested in two of the finest theatres in London, and before long I shall, I hope, have acquired control of a third house. So far as the Lyceum is concerned, I need not say anything. The policy has amply justified itself. I may tell you, however, that I have entered into an arrangement with Dr. Distin Maddick, and that I shall commence operations at the Scala next spring. It is as yet somewhat early to speak in detail as to the policy to be pursued at that beautiful house, but I hope soon to have completed all my plans of working. You may be sure, however, that the comfort and convenience of the play-goer to whom the 'nimble shilling' is of consequence will be most carefully considered.

"As to the statement that I am in negotiation for the Waldorf, I prefer at the moment not to say anything, for the matter is in doubt, but it is not at all improbable that I shall, at one house or another, turn my attention to the production of musical pieces. Later on I shall be able to speak more definitely."

MR. JONES'S LATEST.

No wonder Mr. Henry Arthur Jones foresees a great future for the theatre in America. His latest play, "The Evangelist" (formerly "The Gallilean's Victory"), has been produced at the Lyceum Theatre, Rochester (N. Y.,) with tremendous success. The story of the piece concerns the moral straying of one Chistabel, wife of Phillip Nuneham. Believing herself neglected by a husband deeply immersed in the business of money-making (Christabel turns for consolation elsewhere) was there not something of the kind in "John Glayde's Honour"?), and is only saved from sin and disgrace by the generous conduct of Rebbings, a Revivalist, who lies to save the unhappy woman's good name. A reconciliation forms the happy ending. In the opinion of some critics "The Evangelist" is Mr. Jones's very best up-to-date. Later on, perhaps, we may be permitted to see for ourselves in England.

THE BELLE OF THE BALL.

"The Belle of the Ball," the new Empire ballet produced this week, is perhaps the most ambitious spectacle of its kind seen in London during recent years. The success of the production should be assured after the first night's reception.

Such a success will assuredly be deserved. The episode is full of the life of colour, if not the colour of life. Much of it is composed in the spirit of pure fantasy, and being in the main a London masque, it possesses for us a certain intimacy of appeal which was lacking in some of its predecessors. Add to this the facts that quite one half of the spectacle is set to our own dear street tunes and tavern jingles, and the rest to excerpts from the majority of the most popular light operas known to to-day and yesterday, and the causes of success become manifest. The deviser of the ballet has been astute enough to touch us upon the tender spot of memory.

The scene of the ballet is laid in Covent Garden Market. A ball is in progress. Troops of market "hands" appear, and in a series of ingenious movements we get much that is typical of Cockney life and humour. Presently the dancers arrive from the ball, amongst whom is the Queen of the Dance, Mill. Adeline Genee. And then the scene is filled with quite a wonderful series of reminiscences of comic opera. We start with "La Grande Duchesse" and end with "The Belle of New York" and "Veronique." It should be mentioned that the producers of the ballet have caught with a fine accuracy the various atmospheres that cling about the petticoats of such old-time favourites as "Madame Favart," "La Fille de Madame Angot," "La Mascotte," and "Dorothy." The entire incident ends with a wedding, a motor-car, a rain of roses, and a tempest of applause.

As for the performers, Mlle. Genee danced all those symphonies of grace that only she can perform, and Mr. Fred. Farren was delightfully grotesque and exuberant in his many finely executed eccentric dances. Mlle. Zanfretta was conspicuously successful as "La Grande Duchesse." All that "The Ball of the Ball" needs now is a little judicious shortening. She must remember that even the finest gown may have a surfeit of flounces.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

How very inconsistent our big football teams can be was strikingly shown this week. One must always be prepared for surprises, but really the failures of the Southern clubs who do battle in the English League were scarcely anticipated.

The defeat of Fulham by 6 goals to 0 at Barnsley, a result influenced to some extent by an unfortunate accident to Ross, was a severe blow to the people at Craven Cottage, and utterly perplexing to those who treat form seriously. The downfall of Chelsea was only in keeping with a true estimate of the side's ability, while Woolwich Arsenal may justly plead extenuation for their overthrow at Preston, where they played with a side sadly depleted by injuries.

Bristol City lost to Notts County by 3 goals to 1, and I am afraid they have lost much of that confidence which characterised their play in their away matches last season. It has been generally noted that Notts County are a considerably improved side, but Bristol have hitherto performed so well, whether at home or abroad, that their heavy loss, although at Trent Bridge, is difficult to explain.

RUGBY AT RICHMOND.

It was a luxury to be once again in the atmosphere of Richmond, to hear once more the music of the Rugby ball as it was landed in touch or up the field with the accompanying turf-muffled clatter of the players in the following up. But the weather was so good that it was not easy to realise that the football season was on us. And, looking at the bountiful supply of the beautiful virgin turf, one wondered weather the Rugby Union, before closing with Twickenham, had made any effort to think of Richmond Old Deer Park as its permanent home.

Everyone knows that it is Crown property. But the Crown is one of the best of landlords, and what the Mid-Surrey Golf Club has done the Rugby Union might have also achieved. But, there, these are only regrets; and it is not football to regret.

And so it made many an old stager's heart rejoice to see so much of Britain's valiant youth stretching its limbs and muscles on the Rugby field. While the Rugby Union game of football is so common in the land chivalry will be rampant. Without chivalry the game would be impossible. And chivalry is infective. "Rugger" is clean, hard sport; hard knocks are many, but they are given and taken in splendid spirit, for chivalry kills malice.

Now, in this preliminary cantering at Richmond, the young Scotsmen were keenest and fittest. Their footwork was of that kind which marks the play at the schools in mid-winter; their pace was wonderful. And the players all seemed in deadly earnest. They were only playing amongst themselves; but they played right out.

POLO.

The members of the Rugby Polo Club, which occupies a premier position in provincial polo, brought a successful week's tournament play to a close on Saturday under very favourable conditions as regards weather, attendance, and the state of the grounds.

The principal event of the afternoon—the final tie for the open challenge cup presented seven years ago by the Count J. de Madre—was contested by the Ashby St. Legers team and the Handley Cross side of Mr. Frank Barbour and the three brothers Harry, Herbert and Frank Rich.

The game was very keenly fought out, and the finish was exciting to a degree, the result being that Ashby St. Legers, who scored five goals to their opponents' four, won the tournament for the second year in succession. Should they win the competition again next year, the cup will, under the conditions, become their absolute property.

In the Ashby St. Legers' team the Hon. Ivor Guest, M. P., had the assistance of Captains Hon. C. Coulson Fellowes (1st. Life Guards), Herbert Wilson, and C. C. de Crespigny (2nd, Life

FINANCIAL DISASTERS IN AMERICA.

ENORMOUS FAILURES.

Market Utterly Demoralised.

REFLECTION IN EUROPE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

A fresh heavy slump occurred in New York, and was also reflected in the European bourses, owing to the National Bank of Commerce declining to clear, after to-day, for the Knickerbocker Trust Company, one of the oldest and largest in the United States, with deposits amounting to sixty million dollars.

Subsequently the President, Mr. Barney, who is closely connected with the Morse affairs, resigned and other Trust Companies offered the Knickerbocker Company assistance if required.

Meanwhile, the run proceeded on the Knickerbocker Company's branches all the morning, but it had been anticipated and preparations made.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company has suspended payment.

The announcement caused the worst demoralisation for months. Stocks were thrown over regardless of value.

Messrs. Mayer and Co., Stockbrokers, of New York have failed for six million dollars.

The Treasury has ordered six million dollars of Government deposits to be distributed among the leading National Banks of New York. The demoralisation is reflected in the Grain Market and enormous liquidation is proceeding in Chicago wheat.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Nashville, denied that he was responsible for the crisis. He had turned on the light, but was not responsible for what it revealed. He would unswervingly persevere in his policy.

LATER.

Mr. Cortelyon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, has arrived in New York to restore confidence.

He has conferred with the bankers and has issued a statement that the Treasury will use its facilities to assist legitimate business. He declares that the position of the National Banks is exceptionally strong.

It is stated that the Trust Company of America has already been granted liberal assistance and has twelve million dollars to meet payments to-day.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Speech by the Premier.

AN ALL PEACE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Dunfermline, said our foreign relations were never more ably or more successfully managed than by Sir E. Grey.

The Government had thrown their whole energies on the side of peace, amity and arbitration, and disclaimed all hostility and aggression towards their neighbours.

An agreement with Russia had been the avowed policy of the Liberals for fifteen years.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Reference to the Southern Floods.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

M. Brisson, in opening the French Chamber, expressed the Nation's grief at the calamities in the South.

MARCONI AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Fall in Cable Shares.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The success of the Marconi system has caused a heavy fall in telegraph shares.

CONTINUED STORMS IN SPAIN.

Incalculable Loss.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Telegrams from Madrid state that storms and waterspouts continue throughout the Peninsula, and that the loss is incalculable.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

Preparations for Famine Relief.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The Russian Budget for 1908 includes a credit of 7,732,000 roubles for famine relief.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

Shanghai Licences to be Restricted.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The Shanghai Municipality announces that at the request of Great Britain it has already closed to issue fresh opium licences and will restrict renewals.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Serious Fighting Disaster Averted.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

Telegrams from Casablanca state that the reconnaissance on Saturday was a serious fight. The French were pursuing sixty Moors when they were ambushed encountering five thousand of Mulai Hafid's troops.

General Drude's arrival and the assistance of the warships averted a disaster.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Report on Vancouver Riots.

THE MIKADO'S MESSAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

Correspondance between Ottowa and Tokio in connection with the Vancouver riot has been published at Ottowa.

Replying to a cablegram from Sir W. Laurier, assuring him that everything would be done to prevent a recurrence of the regrettable events, the Mikado says he notes with much satisfaction the earnest intention of Canada to promote cordial and friendly relations.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

Friendly Arrangements.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

The Newfoundland fisherfolk have effected an agreement with the Captains of American vessels settling everything amicably for the present season.

MR. MORLEY'S SPEECH.

Indian Press Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

The "Bengalee" says: "Mr. Morley's speech at Arbroath is as disappointing as it could well be."

The "Indian Daily News" says: "There is an irritating lack of appreciation of the actualities of Indian politics. It is a lecture addressed too much to visionaries, men who can never control opinion here just as they never control affairs in England or elsewhere. Cropping up at all parts of his speech is an impatient denial that India can be given at once a self-governing system like that of Canada."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says: "Mr. Morley confesses he knows nothing about the currents and under-currents of thought that pervade Indian Society. If he spent fifty years of his life in studying India he would still feel the same vagueness about her as he does now."

DUSSERA IN MYSORE.

End of the Celebrations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCTOBER 23.

The Mysore Representative Assembly continues its sittings and so far have disposed of about 90 subjects out of 365 on the Agenda. Most of the subjects are of purely local interest and are not worth reporting outside the province.

The Educational Industrial and Agricultural exhibitions are in full swing, the Educational Exhibition especially attracting a good deal of interest. There are many interesting features in the Educational Exhibition, especially in the British exhibits section and everything to be seen is of highly instructive nature to all interested in educational methods in India.

At present the Dussera military sports are in progress on the race course and will continue till the end of the week.

To-morrow the Maharaja ascends Chamundi Hill in performance of the annual custom and this completes all ceremonies connected with the Mysore Dussera celebrations.

MR. BANNERJEE'S AND LEAKAT HOSSEIN'S CASES.

Adjourned till next Month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

The case against Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, Barrister-at-law, who was charged with sedition and exciting race against race, has on application of the Crown been postponed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to the 11th of next month owing to an important witness for the prosecution having to leave for Madras on duty. Mr. Bannerjee has been enlarged on bail as previously.

A similar case against Leakat Hossein has also been adjourned till the case pending against him at Barisal has been disposed of. Leakat is also enlarged on bail.

THEFTS FROM TRAINS.

Insufficient or Inept Police?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

The Surma Valley Planters Association has sent an address to the Inspector General of Police in Eastern Bengal and Assam. "Not only," they say "have thefts of passengers' luggage become so common as to cause great uneasiness to the travelling public but the losses of rice through thefts committed from the wagons while in transit have assumed alarming proportions." It is pointed out that this constitutes a most serious position and points to either the Railway police being inefficient or to the force not being sufficiently strong adequately to guard the public interest. It is urged that the matter should receive serious consideration.

THE COCANADA CASE.

Capt. Kemp's Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 23.

Mr. Macfarland delivered judgment at Cocanada yesterday in the case in which Capt. Kemp charged the boy Kopalle Krishna Row with insult. The accused was bound over himself and with one surety, each in Rs. 50, to be of good behaviour for six months.

POOR INDIGO CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

A correspondent just returned from Purnea writes to the "Statesman" to say that the indigo crop this year is the poorest on record owing to want of rain, and he anticipates scarcity of food-grains in Behar.

PRINCE RANJITSINJHI LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, OCTOBER 23.

H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanager left here for Bombay this morning en route to Europe. His Highness was given a hearty send off. The Agent to the Governor, the Judicial Assistant, the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, the Maharana of Dharampore, the Raj Saheb of Wankanir, and a number of officers and a very large number of nobles and gentlemen were present to bid good-bye to His Highness. His Highness leaves by the mail steamer on Saturday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 23.—Campbell, Lt. Corps of Guides, from leave, from England.
Knapp, Major, R G.A., on leave, from Multan.
Thompson, Capt., R.H A., from leave, from England.
Caddell, Major, 38th Dogras, from leave, from England.
Gribbon, Lt., 67th Punj. from leave, from England.
Ivey, Lt., Oxford, L.I., on leave, from Lucknow.
Harden, Lt., Oxford, L.I., on leave, from Lucknow
Landon, Col., Staff, on duty, from Poona.
McLean, Capt., R. Scots, on leave, from Bangalore.
Kelley, Capt., I.M.S., on leave, from Jhansi.
Evans, Major, I.M.S., from leave, from England.
Swan, Major, 6 th Pioneers, on furlough, from Belgaum.
Hall, Major, R.A.M.C., on duty, from Secunderabad.
Moore, Major, I.M.S., from leave, from Japan.
Slonan, Major, East Surrey Regt., on leave, from Simla.
Hitchins, Lt.-Col., 80th Inft., from leave, from England.
Penton, Major, 96th Inft., on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 23.—Hooker, Lt, 12th Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Evans, Major, I.M.S., on duty, to Poona.
Swan, Major, 64th Pioneers, on furlough, to England.
Caddell, Major, 38th Dogras, from leave, to Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

The programme of the Brigade and Divisional training for the coming season has had to be modified materially in consequence of the scarcity. Amongst the manoeuvres which have been abandoned are those of:—

(1) the Ferozepore Brigade in the first week of December;

(2) the divisional training of the 3rd Lahore Division in the first half of December;

(3) the Ambala Cavalry Brigade training near Rupar;

(4) the Meerut Horse and Field Artillery practice camp and,

(5) Artillery practice camps of the Lucknow Division.

There will now be a concentration at Lawrencepur for Cavalry Brigade training between 11th and 30th November in which the Horse Artillery and the British Cavalry from Rawalpindi and Peshawar will take part.

The Sialkot Cavalry Brigade will concentrate from the 2nd to the 9th December near Jhelum for training.

There will be operations between Rawalpindi and Hassan Abdul on 12th and 13th December, and between Rawalpindi and Jhelum from 16th to 18th December for divisional training.

The Infantry Brigade training of the 7th Meerut division will include between the 1st and 10th January.

The operations of a northern force from Dehra Dun and Bareilly against a southern force from Agra, Delhi and Meerut will combine for divisional training near Muzaffernagar.

There will be Artillery practice Camps at (1) Chandigarh for Mountain Guns from 12th to 28th November; (2) at Sakhisarwar for field and garrison artillery from 6th to 24th January; (3) near Quetta for Mountain Guns from 4th to 23rd November; (4) Jangshahi fo- field guns from 25th November to 20th December; (5) at Paleparri from 2nd to 21st December; (6) at Kiblod from 28th January to 16th February; (7) at Pur for R. G. A. from 30th November to 21st December; (8) at Kurram, Garhi from 25th January to 7th February.

A number of staff rides have also been arranged and the usual defence rehearsals and other training.

Colonel W. L. C. Baddeley, Royal Engineers, is permitted to retire from the 16th instant.

Lieutenant Stockwell, 67th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, embarked for India, on 18th instant and Lieutenant Hope, 62nd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, will embark on 6th November.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gale, Royal Engineers, is appointed officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Kohat, on return from leave.

Colonel Chesney, Royal Engineers, is appointed commanding Royal Engineer, Meerut Division.

Lieutenant Kent is posted to Lucknow Division, and Lieutenant Nottidge to Peshawar Division Military Works.

Lieutenant Spaight, Royal Engineers, is appointed officiating Military Assistant Principal, at the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

Lieutenant Saulez, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to the Indian Establishment and posted to No. 68 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Roorkee.

A bad accident has been narrowly avoided on the Lowari Pass, always a difficult place to cross, where the returning Chitral Reliefs have been caught by the snow. The greater portion got over safely, but several officers and two hundred men were compelled to turn back after wading waist deep through drifts and have managed to reach Drosh. The snow fell continuously for forty-eight hours, but has now ceased and the Mehtar of Chitral has sent out a large number of men to help to beat out a track for the Column.

THE GOVERNOR AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Dr. Cogill, Surgeon to the Governor, visited St George's Hospital last evening. His Excellency was received at the gate by Surgeon-General Greany, Col. Collie, Physician-in-charge of the Hospital; Captain Novis, Resident Surgeon; and Dr. King, House Surgeon; and Miss Mill, the Lady Superintendent. He was conducted round the various buildings. The men's hospital and the women's hospital old buildings, now occupied by male patients, were first visited. Sir George Clarke was very keen in his inspection, and was very much interested in what he saw. The new buildings for women hospital were next visited and the Governor was as keen as he was in the other wards. He put several sympathetic and kind questions to the patients and expressed his complete satisfaction at the arrangements of the hospital. The new women's hospital is now completely fitted up with electric installation, the punkhas and lights working very satisfactorily. The Governor next saw the small-pox ward and the other infections disease wards and seemed to be highly pleased with all he saw. The visit lasted for over an hour.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As plague is prevalent in Gujarat, it behoves municipal councillors and leaders of people to forward the cause of inoculation. They themselves ought to set an example by getting inoculated, and then should ask their constituents to follow them. From our present knowledge of the disease, inoculation is the best protective against plague, as vaccination is against small-pox. Of course evacuation is very good and efficient. It should be at once resorted to; but those persons who could not do so in time owing to domestic and financial difficulties will be better placed by inoculation than that they otherwise would be. Results of inoculation at most of the places, where it was taken advantage of, is satisfactory, and comparative statistics and statements of the inoculated have spoken well of themselves. The danger and anxiety of the impending plague is very much lessened by inoculation in each individual case; and if the inoculated is attacked with plague, his chances of recovery are greater than the one not inoculated. Cases of plague among persons inoculated have always been much less in numbers and less severe than among the non-inoculated. The inoculated person is better able to resist the attack of rat-fleas and plague-germs than the uninoculated. Reports of bad after effects from inoculation, such as paralysis, rheumatism, importence, etc., are false and exaggerated, and they are spread by prejudiced persons. I myself got inoculated quite recently for the fourth time, and as a medical man, I inoculated about 1,000 persons in the State of Sailana in Malwa in 1904 during the plague epidemic. Comparatively better result was obtained as regards cases of attacks and deaths of plague among the inoculated. No accident occurred after the inoculation, and no person was left paralysed, I assure you and the public, from my personal experience; I hope your readers will appreciate the above facts, and will take advantage of the plague preventive. A good cause should always be encouraged and supported.

SAMULDAS NANJI.

GENERAL SMITH DORRIEN.

Departure From Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 23.

General and Mrs. Smith-Dorrien left to-day for Karachi. The General will take Command at Poona for a short time and then proceed to England to take his new Command at Aldershot. There was a large gathering at the Railway Station which was decorated with bunting. The train left the station to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" played by the full band of the York and Lancaster Regiment. Sir Henry and Lady Mc.Mahon, General Clements, General Capper and a large number of Political and Military Officers were present to wish General and Mrs. Smith-Dorrien farewell. As the train went off three cheers were given and a salute fired.

The weather has become suddenly cold, the temperature going down at night to five degrees below freezing point.

THE SEDITIOUS MEETINGS BILL.

Select Committee's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

The List of Business next Friday's Meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is published to-night. It comprises only the presentation by Sir Harvey Adamson of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the Prevention of Meetings likely to promote Sedition, or to cause a disturbance of public tranquillity.

THE CONGRESS.

Extremists' Intention.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 23.

A Nagpur telegram to the "Bengalee" says: "It is rumoured that Extremists will hold a Congress at Nagpur, details not yet forthcoming.

JUBBULPORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, OCTOBER 23.

There was a very large assembly on the polo ground this evening to witness the two games in the Semi-finals for the Jubbulpore Polo Tournament. The First Brahmins were "At Home" and their band played some entertaining music. Both games were well contested, and the issues only began developing towards the end of the play.

The first game was between the 38th Central India Horse and the Bhopal second team. This was a fast game all through and the score was level till, in the last two chukkers, the Central India Horse forged ahead. The play of this team was admirable in combination, and their shooting was accurate; while the Bhopal men showed a falling off from their previous day's game, especially, in the last half of to-day's game. The Central India Horse won, by five goals to two.

The second game was between the 60th Rifles and the "Fettesians"; the latter had drawn a bye previously. Their team comprised the three brothers, R., D., and J., Todd and G. Henderson. This game also stood at two goals all for a long time, during which the Rifles had more than one run to the adversaries' flags without result. Then in the last ten minutes of play the "Fettesians" played up stoutly, especially Henderson and R. Todd and added two more goals to their score and won the game by four goals to two.

BANDORA GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The town of Bandora is flourishing, and its population and buildings are also increasing. Our civic Fathers never think of engaging an expert Sanitary Inspector. The sanitation of Bandora demands their very serious attention, as towards the end of the last month, we had plague and cholera, which, fortunately, beyond carrying a few victims, did not play much havoc. The meat supply of Bandora also calls for their serious attention. Last month a voice was raised by one "D. F. F." in the columns of your esteemed paper regarding, commodity, as "D.F.F.," after purchasing meat, repaired home, and on cutting it found worms. This indicates that an efficient Inspector of Markets, able to detect diseased meat, is wanted. In the month of February last (as per extract from the "Bombay East Indian" of 23rd February 1907, which I enclose for your perusal) a heated discussion arose at one of the municipal meetings regarding, among other things, the meat supply. Dr. Dadina, who was then vice-president and also chairman of the managing and Sanitary committees, pointed out that the sanitary committee had and is doing its level best in the matter, and remarked "that the beef was good enough." Mr. Balkrishna seconding him. A few days after the discussion our esteemed municipal president (Mr. E. H. Waterfield) paid a surprise visit to the Bandora market, and at the next municipal meeting the (the President) said that "he found the beef exhibited at one of the stalls was only fit for cats and dogs;" and further expressed that "Inspector Framji was not a capable man." It is now over eight months since the president expressed his opinion disqualifying Inspector Framji as Inspector of Markets, and yet one is lost in amazement as to why no steps have yet been taken in replacing this man. Moreover, Inspector Framji, who is now carrying on the duties of Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Markets, possesses no sanitary qualifications, and one possessing these qualifications is now absolutely necessary for the rising town of Bandora. Mr. Corke and Dr. DeMonte are now the chairmen of the managing and sanitary committees, and it is high time that they should secure the services of a really efficient man who will carry on the duties of Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Markets. I hope the above-named gentlemen and also the members will give due deference and not "ignore" the opinion expressed, after "personally" investigating the matter, by the president, "that Inspector Framji is not a capable man."—Yours, &c.,

CHAPEL ROAD EAGLE.

Bandora, October 22nd.

HARBOUR FATALITY.

Chief Officer Drowned.

Mr. John Jones, Chief Officer of the s. s. Enplectela, was taking the aft draft of the vessel about half past six o'clock on Tuesday evening, when he suddenly lost his balance and fell into the sea. Steward John Brooke who was somewhere near him heard the splash and ran to the spot from where the Chief Officer fell overboard. Captain Powell, Commander of the ship, at once repaired to the spot. They looked for the missing man over the stern, but could find no trace of him. The Captain and other officers got into boats which were lowered, and a vigorous search was made, but the body was not found. The deceased Chief Officer was 40 years of age and had joined the ship at Hamburg on the 6th of last month.

THE British Consul-General at Antwerp reports that "tea is gradually becoming more popular in Belgium, and there are many retail houses which supply tea to retail dealers. It is, however, not so easy to obtain really good tea as might be expected, and there is room for a good deal of enterprise in this connection. There is no import duty on tea, so the retail selling price should not be higher."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE comes here with a great reputation, and the warmth of his reception by the public of Bombay arose, in part, from the great expectations which are formed of him. He has achieved singular success in various fields of public activity, and the people of this presidency have an instinctive feeling that his administration ought to prove of great benefit to them. He has distinguished himself as a man of high character and capacity, with an original turn of thought; and as a strenuous and conscientious worker, accustomed to apply his whole heart to the problems which are set before him. Well may the people of Bombay be grateful to Mr. Morley for having sent out such a tried public servant of uncommon calibre as Governor. Although provincial Governments are crippled and fettered by the system of over-centralisation, of which Lord Curzon was the high priest, the man at their head has, nevertheless, great possibilities, within the powers exercised by him, of promoting the public weal; and if a devolution of additional powers were made to provincial administrations, as a result of the inquiry to be shortly commenced by the Decentralization Committee, we may rely upon it that it will afford to a Governor like Sir George Clarke wider opportunities of doing good. While discontent is raging in some provinces, and threatening to spread over a wider area, it is a matter of paramount importance, not only that we should have a statesman of proved merit as Viceroy, but that the best available men should be appointed at the head of local administrations, even though the Ministry may have to go outside the limited circle of the peerage in search of real merit. I do not apprehend that Sir George Clarke will have much trouble in the presidency with respect to the spirit and temper of the people. But even if he has not to deal with discontents, some of the administrative problems which this city and presidency will present him will be arduous and difficult enough to tax all his energy, ability, and resources. Famine is staring us in the face; high prices are ruling in Bombay and up-country, such as were never experienced in the worst famines; plague has still been decimating the population; and the new Governor may greatly advance the happiness of the millions under his care by devoting his sympathetic attention towards devising means for saving the people in spite of themselves. Inoculation, as he himself pointed out in his speech at the Apollo Bunder, provides the best means of combating the plague. Although the difficulty of combating ignorance and prejudice is much greater, I am quite hopeful that a liberal policy on behalf of Government, marked by comprehensive measures, at once sympathetic and effective, and supported by all its available resources, will alleviate immense misery and suffering and save thousands of lives.

A FORECAST.

Before questions of such terrible import, that of the overbridges of Bombay, to which the Chamber of Commerce referred in its address, is parochial and insignificant. Even a man of unremitting industry like Sir George cannot himself see to everything; and if the problem of overbridges may be left by him to find its own solution—and it has very nearly found it already,—he has shown himself perfectly alive to questions of greater importance affecting the particular interests of the city, such as the housing of the poor and the spread of primary education. The question of accommodation is one that concerns all classes in Bombay, except what are described as the Upper Ten. Landlords are making the most of their opportunities, and he will be a public benefactor who will be able to deliver the city from rack-renters. The Improvement Trust is aggravating the evil by disposing of its plots at fancy prices, as if it were a private concern whose sole object is to make the largest profit out of its transactions. His Excellency seems to have interested himself in Indian questions ever since his nomination to the high office of Governor of Bombay, and his studies have convinced him, even thus early, that many of the problems admit of no immediate solution. While the caveat entered by him at the threshold of his career will suffer no false hopes to be raised, it will also serve to avert the consequent disappointment. The warning must not, however, be taken as foreboding a relaxation of effort on his part in any direction of public utility. His honourable record in the past is an assurance of the earnestness and sincerity of the promise conveyed in these words: "I have come among you in the earnest hope of being able to promote the prosperity and the contentment of the people and of helping every good cause in the presidency."

CIVILIANS AS GOVERNORS.

As acting Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie surprised the public with his marked success. He revealed tact and sympathy and high-mindedness in a degree unsuspected in the average run of bureaucrats, and the culminating point of his success was his singularly felicitous speech at Satara, which captivated the hearts of the public and which may have decided the Bombay Corporation to entertain him before he gave over charge of his office to the new Governor Mr. Muir Mackenzie expressed a wish that a selection may be made at times from the ranks of the Civil Service for this exalted office, and it has started afresh the question whether civilians might be appointed as Provincial Governors with advantage to the country. Mr. Muir Mackenzie's own success might furnish the strongest argument in support of the innovation; and, holding the contrary opinion myself, I feel somewhat embarrassed in my own statement of the case against it. I feel, however, that the general reasons in support of the existing practice are such as are not affected by any exceptional example of success which may be furnished by a civilian Governor. The official who has spent his life in the country becomes the slave of rules and precedents and traditions. All his opinions are stereotyped; all his prejudices are confirmed. His convictions are settled, and, walking ever in the beaten track and the accustomed groove, his vision is contracted. He has nothing to learn and nothing to unlearn. He is what twenty or thirty years of service and close contact with the people have made him. His environments are favourable to the growth of a hide-bound hardness, a certain lack of sympathy, and a certain antipathy to new impressions and ideas. He has the advantage, no doubt, of wide knowledge and experience of the administration. But, paradoxical as it may seem, it is counterbalanced by great defects born of this same advantage, which turns, therefore, into a positive disqualification. We want a man fresh from England with a clean slate—not a peer at any price, but a tried and capable man, to whatever rank he may belong. He comes with an open mind, receptive to all healthy influences. There are no prejudices and preconceived notions to hamper him in his study of public questions. He does not live long enough in the country; nor does he come into contact with the people so closely as to wear out his sympathy. His exalted position keeps him at the distance which lends enchantment to the view, and if he manifests kindliness, tolerance and good-will, combined with a genuine and sincere nature, he is sure of a cordial response from the people.

SENTIMENT AS IMPORTANT FACTOR.

It is stated that the arguments in favour of having a man fresh from the public life and training of England are chiefly sentimental. Sentiment is as powerful a factor in politics and government as it is in religion, and it is a more invaluable and indispensable factor in the government of aliens. Sentiment only adds one more argument, and a powerful one, in favour of the existing system. The new man from England inspires hope and invites confidence. He commands esteem and reverence which cannot possibly fall, in the same degree, to the lot of one who has risen from the ranks. Even his own colleagues in the service will be more disposed to regard him in their hearts as their "old pal." To the masses the Governor comes from across the seas as vicegerent of the King, bearing a gracious message from him to his beloved subjects. To them he is of a higher and more privileged caste. If the office were filled by any one of the familiar "men on the spot," however able and distinguished, the dignity of the sirkar will suffer in their eyes. To the ruler coming from England many things are forgiven, provided he is earnest, genuine, and sympathetic. His virtues are his own, whereas his faults are often attributed to his councillors. The very pomp and ceremony, which attend his landing on these shores, are a fitting token of the birth of a new administration. The epoch is grand enough to be ushered in with a flourish of trumpets; and the ceremony can fill the multitude with a sense of its regal importance—only when the central figure is a fresh importation from England.

CONGRESS MUDDLE.

Congress politics are in a hopeless muddle in Nagpur. The party feuds are growing in bitterness and violence, and there seems to be little prospect of a truce that will make a decent show of harmony at the next Congress. It is doubtful whether it will be held at all. It is possible there may be two Congresses, instead of one, each representing its own party. There are loud complaints that the Extremists have been stooping to base intrigues, vilification and misrepresentations, to earn popular favour and secure a majority in the Congress organization. It is reported that, foiled in their attempt last year by the appearance of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as *deus ex machina*, they are determined to capture it this year, installing their idol, Mr. Tilak, in the presidential chair. Some of the rank and file of the Moderates are getting restive and impatient under the apparent indifference and supineness of their leaders. They want them to speak out boldly against the Extremists, whose aims and methods are odious to them. Mr. H. A. Wadia has addressed a spirited letter to the "Jam-e-Jamshed," calling upon the leaders to disown the extreme Left and wash their hands clean of them. He points out the futility of a temporising policy, and demonstrates the inadmissibility of a compromise, because the difference between the opposing parties, he says, is one in principle and not in degree. There are Indians to whom the difference does not seem, after all, to be in principle, as the ultimate goal of both is self-government and autonomy on Colonial lines. To their mind the Moderates are politicians who are not so extreme as the Extremists. There is, however, an essential difference between the two. The former seek to advance by constitutional means, while the latter proceed in defiance of law and order. The Moderates accept the paramountcy of British rule, while the Irreconcileables proclaim their antipathy to it to the extent of wishing it to be overthrown. The Moderates, whatever their demands, are honourably distinguished from the Revolutionaries, in that they have no sympathy with their spirit on methods. Mr. Wadia lays down the fundamental proposition that the demands of the Moderates are based upon a grateful acceptance of the continuance of British rule. I do not doubt the sincerity of the claim made in their behalf. But Mr. Wadia has yet to make it clear to his countrymen how the demand of the Moderates for autonomy and self-government on Colonial lines is consistent with the fundamental proposition, unless they mean that ultimately the foreign rule should be all but nominal. Will Mr. Wadia enlighten us on the point?

DION.

MR. KEIR HARDIE.

Tired of "Bande Mataram."

Early yesterday a few Hindus—mostly boys—collected on the Grant Road Railway station platform to welcome Mr. Keir Hardie, who arrived from Baroda by the Guzerat Mail. These enthusiasts called themselves members of the Bombay National Union. The train steamed in and there at once took place a rush along the platform. He was not immediately visible, and people began to manifest signs of much chagrin. Every first class compartment of the train was searched, but there was no trace. It did not at first occur to them that for a man of Mr. Keir Hardie's notions to travel first-class would not be consistent with a turn down collar and a red tie. But eventually Mr. Hardie was located in a second class compartment, and then a few weak "Bande Mataram" were heard. Two or three persons at once invaded the carriage and told Mr. Hardie they represented the Bombay National Union, and had come to accord him a cordial reception. But Mr. Keir Hardie was shy—perhaps for the first time in his life. Some one had shewn him a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* containing Mr. Morley's stern rebuke. However the "Union" members who had got into his compartment told the rest to get into the train and travel as far as Church Gate Station. Some did; others did not. One man enquired "How long you are going to stay in Bombay Mr. Hardie?"

"I am not sure, yet" was the curt reply.

"You are invited to a tea-party this afternoon, in the Rooms of the Presidency Association!"

"Yes.

"What do you intend to do here in Bombay?"

"Don't ask me anything, I am not inclined to discuss anything this morning." Mr. Keir Hardie, replied, somewhat wearily.

"But we want to wait upon you as a deputation from the National Union, which represents the radical politicians of Bombay."

"Very good, you may say what time would suit you best and I will write to you whether I shall be able to receive you."

"We want to explain to you our politics, which considerably differ from what you will hear at the Presidency Association this afternoon."

"I am very sorry to hear that," remarked Mr. Hardie, perhaps ironically.

By this time the train had passed the Marine Lines and Mr. Keir Hardie inquired if the next station was his destination. Having received a reply in the affirmative he arranged his things, put his pipe in his pocket, and was ready to alight. On the Church Gate Station platform Mr. Wacha was waiting to receive him. Those who had joined the Labour Member at Grant Road now collected near his carriage and shouted "Bande Mataram" as their visitor was garlanded.

One of the students on the station platform brought another copy of the *Bombay Gazette* containing the cartoon "The Babu's Pet" and showed it to Mr. Keir Hardie.

Mr. Keir Hardie particularly wished to drive by himself to the hotel and asked that there be no demonstration in the streets. Mr. Wacha drove with him as far as Watson's Annexe, where he will stay while in Bombay.

An informal gathering was held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association in honour of Mr. Keir Hardie yesterday afternoon in the Association rooms, Apollo Bunder. He was entertained to a dinner by 'friends in council' last night at the Ripon Club.

BEFRI AND FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Befri seed was discovered on this side of India by the Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, during the last famine and used as food mixed with food grains in a poor-house with a good result. The seed contains 21·13 per cent. of albuminoids, whereas their proportion is 13·5 per cent. in Indian wheat and 16 in oatmeal. In other words, befri is 65 per cent. more nutritious than wheat and 32 per cent. more so than oatmeal. The Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India has pronounced it to be a good food. Befri plant is annual, and belongs to the natural order "Leguminosæ." Its name is "Indigofera Glondulosa." It grows wild in parts of Gujarat and Khandesh, such as Amade, Songad, Mahuva, Navapura, Tilakwada, etc. As scarcity, if not famine, is likely to prevail, I would, in the interest of the public, beg to suggest that befri might be collected in jungle and stored up for future use. This is just the time when its collection is easy, but such will not be the case after grass is cut.—Yours, &c.,

SUGGESTION.

THE Beharee students have registered a "mighty oath," to give up intoxicants, tobacco and cigarettes; to create a healthy public opinion on games and sports; to avoid early marriages; and to cultivate the vernaculars. Further they have placed on record:—That this Conference strongly deprecates the tendency among Beharee students to crowd the legal and such other professions, and is of opinion that no true progress will be made in India until technical arts and industries are developed to their fullest extent, therefore, and, urges the wealthy and influential members of the community to establish an Association for the encouragement of scientific and technical studies among Beharee young men by awarding scholarships, etc., to enable them to prosecute such studies in India or elsewhere."

NAWAB SYED HOOSSEIN BILGRAMI.

Some Current Topics.

NAWAB SYED HOOSSEIN BILGRAMI, who is staying in Bombay preparatory to going to England to take up his seat on the India Council, yesterday accorded to a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* an interview in which he expressed his views on several current topics.

Put into the shortest words, he said, my policy as well as the policy of every sober-minded loyal native of India will be to serve my country and King. I do not hold extreme views of any kind; I do not seek to quarrel with any section, for I hold all the different nationalities in India, especially Mahomedans, Hindus and Parsees, to have a common interest, if they could only understand it, and a common duty, namely, to be loyal to the Government under which they live and without which they would inevitably fall into chaos.

The last remark naturally turned attention to Bengal.

"In my opinion," said the Nawab, "the unrest, so-called, is merely on the surface and the great mass of the population of India is loyal and has no concern for political questions. I think a good deal of the current phenomena in Bengal may be put down as threatrical attitudinizing. But there are, of course, sober minded thoughtful men, who are ambitious of political and administrative power, and they are entitled to the respect of even those who do not see with them eye to eye. Mr. Morley's speech, especially the parts dealing most directly with this subject, is most statesmanlike and practical and shows a masterly grip of the situation in India."

"I do not think," he continued, "that there will be any more trouble. I think the back of the attempt that has been made to cause trouble has been broken."

As regards representative Government, he answered to a question, it is a thing which, once adopted, must go on expanding and the whole tradition of the English race favours it so that the British Government in India cannot and will not retrace its steps. But how much representation is to be given must depend upon the sobriety and aptitude shown by Indians.

In India I advocate class representation. Mr. Morley's scheme, I think, is only tentative, put forward to elicit opinion, and before it is carried out it will probably receive considerable modifications. The advanced party will not be satisfied—how far it will satisfy the rest is hard to say.

Mahomedans are very well pleased with it on the whole, although I think they will probably ask for an increase in the number of representatives elected by Mahomedans. In the first draft of the address which was presented to the Viceroy in October last year the request was that at least one-third of the non-official members of the Councils should be Mahomedans. The proportion is very far from this, and though in the final address it was decided to omit any mention of the degree of representation, I do not doubt but that there will be a strong movement to secure proportional representation.

Turning to a matter in which the Nawab takes most interest, he said: I have laid great stress on education not being divorced from discipline. Western Education transplanted to the East and given to the people undiluted with the wholesome complement of discipline, which is one of the main features of education in Europe, must prove mischievous.

Education is the chief thing I am interested in, for in that direction lies our salvation; but education must be regarded as merely a means of forming character.

In subsequent conversation the Nawab expressed disapproval of the modern system of education. Moral training is its object, but the evils of "cramming" for examinations, the usual occupation of Indian students, he condemns.

A scheme of which he has often spoken to representative and important native gentlemen is the foundation of schools which shall work always with that idea, starting with a Kindergarten and allowing progress through a School-course to final College training—all under English teachers. Especially does he lay stress on the need of lady-teachers in schools, to exert their influence on children at the earliest possible time when impressions are most readily received; and for the motto of such an institution as he hopes to see created he would have the words "Kindliness and discipline."

At the mention of Mr. Keir Hardie the Nawab gave an amused smile.

"Poor man, what harm can he do? His is only on a flying visit, and surely he is too experienced really to think that he has mastered the needs and grievances of India in his short stay of a few weeks.

"If he goes back with wrong impressions he will only add one more to the party of Sir Henry Cotton and others to which no one either in England or India attaches much importance"; and the remark closed as it began, with a kindly, reflective, amused smile.

"Poor man, what harm can he do!"

FAREWELL SPEECH AT HYDERABAD.

The following is the speech delivered by the Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk at the banquet given in his honour by the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, the Resident, on the eve of his departure for Bombay:—

The Nawab, in replying to the toast, said:—The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, ladies and gentlemen,—It is difficult for a man in my position to find suitable words wherewith to return thanks for the kind way

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

By

ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XV.

THERE was to be an entertainment that night at the little club in which Mary Paradyne was particularly interested, a club originated—as Ruth subsequently learnt—by him of whom Lady Sabina had spoken to her, and whom she knew at present only by the name of Robert. Before she left the neighbourhood of the Mile End Road, Ruth was to learn much more of the good works which had been inaugurated by this man and carried on in secret by Lady Sabina. It was, however, Mary Paradyne, who attended to all the active business of this institution and there was no secrecy about her.

Ruth had promised to be back early in order to help her friend with the decoration of the long, narrow room in which the entertainment was to take place, and she felt rather conscience-struck when, as she approached the club, she realised how late it had grown. Nevertheless, her heart was lighter than it had been for many days past, for her visit to Lady Sabina had awakened a new, even desperate hope within her breast.

Could it be possible that Roger had not deceived her after all? Was she to blame for her readiness to think ill of him? If so, and if he ever realised the truth, how could he forgive her? Yet in her heart she felt that he would forgive.

Her mind was less troubled than might have been expected by the news contained in Roger's letter. It was Roger himself who occupied her thoughts almost to the exclusion of everything else. Roger and the story which she had just heard from Lady Sabina, which seemed to have such a curious bearing, such a close resemblance, to the events of her own life. Lady Sabina was a shrewd woman, a woman who knew the world, and her opinion was not one to be lightly put aside. She was quite true for instance, in her reading of Ruth's character. It was sheer sympathy and the natural human kindness within her that had led Ruth, and would always lead her, to dispense her worldly goods among the poor. But between that and the complete abandonment of the life to which she was brought up, there was a wide gulf and one which Ruth felt she had not the strength to bridge.

She reached the club at last, an ugly detached building that stood at the entrance to a mean street similar, in all other respects, to the other in the neighbourhood including Featherstone Row. She hurried up the uncarpeted staircase, guided by the sound of hammering which came from the room at the back, extending the whole breadth of the building, and where she gathered that Mary would be at work. She entered the room breathless from the rapidity with which she has run up the stairs.

"My dear Ruth, how late you are. I was really wondering what had happened to you, and was beginning to feel just a trifle nervous." Mary Paradyne looked up, suspending for a moment the work of knocking tacks into the red baize with which she was adorning the little improvised stage. A tall man stood beside her. He was holding the nails and handing them to Mary as she asked for them, evidently incapable as most other men would be, under similar circumstances, of getting the drapery to hang correctly.

Ruth guessed at once that this was Hal Cope. She knew that he was expected back that day. Mary had explained that he had absented himself upon business of his own—business which he had not explained to her, and that he would be away for two or three days, returning however in time to help her with the club entertainment. Ruth had smiled, for it seemed to her that Mary was always curiously disposed to talk of Hal Cope, and she had wondered, though she had not ventured to ask the question, if it were possible that an affection should be springing up between these two. She knew that since his recovery from his illness he had been able to assist Mary in many little ways evidently taking an interest in her work and anxious to make himself useful. He seemed plentifully supplied with money and in no hurry to find employment on his own account. But Mary seemed for have learnt nothing definite as to his past history or future intentions.

Ruth glanced at him now with some curiosity, for this was the man who, from all accounts, had been intimately associated with the boy Joey, her mysterious enemy, a larrikin of the gutter, an inherent criminal, a thief and a vagrant from his birth. What could there be in common between these two? Now, more than ever, she asked herself this question, for though Hal Cope's face was grave and sombre, there was nothing in it that repelled; on the contrary Ruth felt attracted towards the man. She marked his square chin and his dark eyes; his thick brown hair curling over a high forehead, his face tanned with exposure, but thin and pale still with recent illness. And in that face she guessed a story and wondered what it might be.

"I had no idea it had grown so late." She advanced as she spoke, "and I'm afraid, Mary, you must be very cross with me." She glanced round the room with appreciative eyes. "Why, you've nearly got everything finished," she went on, "and how well you've done it, too! The room looks quite smart."

Mary Paradyne smiled, well pleased at her friend's praise. "Oh, I've had plenty of help," she said. "Mrs. Griggs came up and lent a hand when she could spare the time, and Mr. Fraser superintended the putting up of the stage. And then Mr. Cope here has been quite invaluable. By-the-way, I must introduce you both, for I don't think you have met yet, though we are all lodgers in the same house." She turned to Hal Cope, whose dark eyes were fixed upon the new arrival with evident admiration. Plainly dressed as she was, her beautiful fair hair drawn back uncompromisingly straight from her forehead, the man seemed instinctively to recognise in Ruth a different type of girl to those whom he was accustomed to meet.

"This is Miss Ruth Fenton, Mr. Cope, and I hope you will be good friends. Miss Fenton is only staying with me for a few days, but I trust that I may be able to persuade her later on to come back for good." Fenton was the name by which Ruth had elected to be known when carrying out her secret expeditions among the poor. Here, so close to her father's factory, it would, indeed, have been utterly impossible for her to go by her own name; Colonel Lovatt was not beloved in the Mile End Road, nor in anything that belonged to him.

Ruth extended her hand, which the young man took with some deference. "I think we have heard of each other," she said smiling. Then she turned to Mary and asked if there was any work that she could do.

It appeared that there was plenty more to be done, and so for a little while the three young people busied themselves about the room, talking gaily enough the while on subjects of mutual interest. Now and again Ruth was conscious of Hal Cope's eyes fixed upon her, but he averted them at once when he thought she noticed his attention. At last it happened that Mary was called away to see to some other matter, and so Ruth and Hal Cope were left to themselves.

"I'll be back in a few minutes," Mary announced as she followed Mrs. Grigg, who had come to fetch her, to the door, "but by that time if you work hard, I expect the room will be ready." She gave Ruth careful instructions as to what remained to be done. "Mr. Cope will help you, Ruth," she remarked, "he's very good at knocking in nails, though he can't drape a curtain." With which observation she took her departure.

Left alone with Ruth, Hal Cope appeared if not shy, at least restrained. He answered in monosyllables to the remarks which Ruth ventured to make, but he followed her about and seemed very eager to lend all the assistance he could. She imagined that this shyness was not natural to him and wondered why her presence should have so strange an effect. She was utterly without conceit, and did not for a moment imagine that it was the beauty of her Madonna like face, so different from anything that he had seen of late, that had reduced the man to silence.

"There." Ruth stepped back and gazed critically at a curtain which they had just adjusted, "I really believe we've done everything now, and that Mary will be quite pleased when she comes back. I suppose we'd better wait for her here, but I know what it is when Mrs. Griggs gets hold of her to settle up some matter over the girls' club." Ruth had seated herself as she spoke on one of the rough benches that had been drawn across the room, in order to provide sitting accommodation for the little guests of the evening. Hall Cope followed her example, taking his place on another bench at a respectable distance. He kept telling himself that he was a fool to behave like a bashful boy in the presence of this girl, who was, of course, in reality no whit above him in station; besides, he had always flattered himself on having socialistic views, and was loath to admit of any class distinctions. And yet he had found himself tongue-tied and could not help himself.

He made an effort; Ruth evidently expected him to talk.

"Do you go out to work?" He put the question with diffidence. It was the first thing that occurred to him to say.

Ruth nodded her head gravely. "I am not doing anything just now," she said, "though I'm expecting to get employment in the West End. But I used to work in a factory." She had decided that if questions were put to her of this sort, she must have her answers ready; they were but white lies after all.

"In a factory?" A light shot to the man's eyes, and he lifted his head. "Will you tell me which? Was it in this neighbourhood?"

"No. It was not in London at all. I don't know much of the Mile End Road." Ruth hoped to prevent further questions by this decided negative—she wished he would change the subject.

"I worked in a factory once," he said—"a factory not very far from here. But it's not a time that I like to think of. I emigrated and went out to Australia."

Ruth seized the opportunity to talk of other matters. "Tell me about Australia," she said. "I don't think I have ever met anyone who comes from that part of the world."

The man drew a little nearer, resting his arms upon the back of a chair which happened to be filling a gap just in front of him. He was recovering his self-possession; it was always a pleasure to him to talk of Australia, for it was there that he had known the only happy days of his life. "I was born in Melbourne," he said, "or rather in the country some little way up the Yarra-Yarra. It was a bad day for me when I decided to leave my home and come to this accursed country." He passed, and for a moment his eyes shone with sombre fire. With infinite tact, Ruth quickly diverted his attention to a subject that was evidently more pleasing to him. She asked him questions about his home. The man had met with misfortunes in England, so much was very evident. Also that it was in his nature to nurse resentment. Her natural curiosity was aroused, and she would have liked to learn at once the cause of his bitter hatred for England, but she knew too little of the man to attempt to force his confidence. He had been reserved even with Mary; why should she expect that he would pour out his soul to her?

They were talking together pleasantly enough when Mary Paradyne returned. Ruth had the faculty of inspiring quick confidence, and it had not taken long to break down the barrier of shyness with which the man had at first fenced himself about. Ruth had attracted him in a way that now no woman had ever done before; he had vowed, in his surly misanthropy, never to make a real friend of man or woman again, and now he did not know whether to be angry or pleased at the emotions that kindled in his breast. He had liked Mary Paradyne well enough, and it had pleased him to occupy himself by helping her in her work; besides she had nursed him through his illness, and he was a man who could be grateful as well as he could hate. But Mary Paradyne had never impressed him as did this new acquaintance and the blood beat quicker in his veins for the knowledge that she was going to dwell under the same roof as himself. But his jaw fell and his disappointment was palpable enough to Ruth herself when he learnt that her stay was to be of so short a duration.

"Well, you two seem to have fixed everything up quite nicely," remarked Mary, gazing round the room; "and now, if I were you, Ruth, I'd go back to Featherstone Row and have my tea. You'll find Mrs. Grubbe will have got it ready. I can't get away myself for another half-hour, but I'm sure that Mr. Cope wouldn't mind seeing you home."

Hall Cope started to his feet at once and expressed himself delighted. This was a pleasure that he had hardly anticipated. Certainly it was no great distance to Featherstone Row, but the prospect of a walk with his new friend was gratifying.

And so, a little later, these two who had so strangely been brought together, the avenger and the victim for whom he sought, set out together on the best of terms, he feeling as if a ray of sunshine had been brought into the gloom of his life, and she more interested in her new acquaintance than she cared to admit even to herself. The man had a story; that fact was writ large in every line of his face. Also he had suffered, and what woman can resist the fascination of feeling herself the possible confidante of the innermost secrets of a man's heart?

"May I call you Ruth?" he asked, as side by side they descended the broad stone steps that led up to the door of the club. "We don't stand on formalities over much in this part of the world, you know."

Ruth smiled and gave her consent. She was always ready to adapt herself to circumstances. But even as he spoke the man's brow darkened.

"I wish you had any other name but Ruth," he muttered half under his breath.

"Why?" The girl looked up at him with frank surprise.

"Oh, it doesn't matter," he stammered, "except that I have a reason for not liking the name. But—but I like it better now that I know it is yours; I think it's a very pretty name."

A sudden suspicion shot through the girl's brain, and for a moment she seemed to see a vision of the foolish, vapid face that had stared at her through a pane of glass; then she dismissed the fancy. Whatever his relations may have been with the derelict Joey, she was quite assured that Hal Cope's feelings towards herself were of the most friendly nature. She walked confidently by his side, for what had she to fear?

(To be continued.)

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FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	....	Via Bisamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd Oct. 1907.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES. D.	H.	M.	TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	23	11	50 a m	1	9
Suez	23	1	40 p m	1	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 23rd Oct. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	23rd Oct. 1907.	1	9	0	5
" Karachee ..	Ditto	0	17	0	4
" Madras	Ditto	0	15	0	2

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators, telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (14-8-07).

Owing to bad working and interruption of French and English land lines, telegrams for France and Britain subject to delay (18-10-07.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (22-10-07).

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Macedonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, from England, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Abd, Mrs A
Battye, Capt A B
Becher, Mr R A and Mrs
Bannatyne, Mrs W S
Beeher, Col A L and Mrs
Boyd, Mrs G E L
Callis, Mr C E
Colomb, Mrs R P
Curtis, Mrs J H
Cotten, Capt W L and Mrs
Cameron, Miss
Clarke, Mrs H O
Craigie, Mrs and Miss
Corydon, Mr T and Mrs
Cameron, Miss V
Carpenter, Mrs P H
Cameron, Miss S
Cumine, Miss S
Daly, The Hon Mrs and Miss
Dawson, Capt W O
Dozey, Mr S
Deans, Mr H R
Deane, Mr E M
Evans, Mr W and Mrs
Elsmie, Maj and Mrs
Edwards, Mrs T O
Forbes, Mrs M E
Fry, Mr J S and Mrs and child
Fraser, Miss G
Fann, Miss
Fluke, Mr A J and Mrs
Fitzgerald, Mr F H and Mrs
Garrott, Capt R
Garrott, Mrs and 3 children
Gibb, Miss S
Grewyer, Mrs V E
Gordon, Mrs W B
Grant, Mrs F C
Greig-Smith, Miss
Good, Miss J
Grenshaw, Lt R W W
Goodall, Mr R and Mrs
Graham, Mrs J M
Hodges, Mrs J
Hukes, Miss David M
Hennessey, Mr G and Mrs
Hope, Miss G
Hunter, Mr J de G
Howell, Miss
Harding, Mrs C
Jamieson, Miss J
Jones, Miss H F
Kelly, Genl F H and Mrs
Kensington, Miss
Kershaw, Mr V A
Keane, Miss
Ketchen, Mrs
Knox-Niven, Capt H W
Killock, Miss H B
Langton, Mrs W G and 2 children
Leveson-Gerow, Mrs
Levry, Mr and Mrs H A and child
Livingstone, Lt-Col J P
Lomax, Mr W
Longstaff, Miss
Lunan, Mr R
Leventhorpe, Mrs M
Lowenadler, Mrs and Miss
Mahapre, Mr J
Marsh, Lt C H
Mead, Major H
Mackertish, Mrs and child
Macnabb, Mr R J
Macnabb, Miss
Mackenzie, Mr H E
Macpherson, Mrs O W
Macleod, Mr H H
Manning, Mr P E and Mrs
Marsden, Mr S
Marr, Mr A
McMaster, Mr B
McRobert, Mr A
McInnes, Mr P
Mehta, Mr and Mrs B R
Michael, Mrs W H
Miller, Mr R
Mitchell, Miss
Mitchell, Capt W J
Mulhly, Mr J T
Mullins, Mrs M B
Murray, Mr V
Murray, Mr D S
Nolan, Mrs
Netherland, Mr C
Newmarch, Col L S
Normanan, Miss B
Norton, Mr H B
Nugent, Miss
O'Donnell, Mrs G P
Patterson, Mr H C
Peiniger, Mr W P
Perry, Mr and Mrs W A
Pecton, Mr J B
Pillar, Miss
Pitt, G N A
Preutis, Mrs C
Pugh, Mr and Mrs L P
Pugh, Mr R A C
Rait, Capt J W F and Mrs
Rattray, Major
Raw, Mr W
Reid, Miss M C
Ridsdale, Rev A C
Rettigen, Mr and Mrs H A B
Ruddle, Mr W H
Russ, Mr C A
Rynes, Mr A E
Searkes, Mr H W and Mrs
Skinner, Mr J O C
Stanley, Sir J and Lady
Stamforth, Mr G F
St. John, Capt E F
Sassoon, Mrs and Misses
Sassoon, Mr D
Scott, Mr C J
Scott, Hon B
Seconde, Mr and Mrs E
Seker, Mr
Sethna, Mr and Mrs P C
Sherring, Mr and Mrs H
Sime, Mr J
Skene, Mr J G
Smith, Mr W
Sullivan, Mr and Mrs J T and child
Thompson, Mr J
Thompson, Lt-Col W A
Thoms, Mr R S
Turnbull, Mr D N and Mrs and Miss
Turner, Major F W C
Tyler, Mrs C
Varley, Mr
Vassar Smith, Miss
Vawter, Grieb-Lt P T
Waite, Mr N E
Warburton, Mrs
Walkert, Dr F M
Walker, Mrs F
Walmsley, Mr W H and Mrs
Walpole, Miss
Warburton, Mr P
Watson-Smyth, Mr R M
Waterfield, Mrs and infant
Wetherall, Miss
Wickins, Rev W J and Mrs
Wilson, Mrs A
Will, Capt and Mrs D A E
Wilson, Mr A D
Wilson, Mr V C
Windham, Major G
Wood, Mrs W H
Wyndham, Mr P
Young, Mr J W

FROM BRINDISI.

Allan, Dr A S
Collins, Mr B A
Dickinson, Capt A T S
Knight, Major W
Millard, Mr W S
Murdock, Mr G
Murray, Hon A D
Richards, Mr Justice
Spalding, Capt W B
Swayne, Capt D D
Talbot, Mr G R H
Wengle, Mr H

FOR KARACHI.

Bagley, Miss J B
Bailey, Mrs and infant
Baker, Lt Col R
Booth, Mr J S
Dawson, Mrs and infant
Ferrar, Capt M L
Gibbs, Mr and Mrs H M
Gold, Mr P T
Handford, Rev W B
Howe, Col R B
Kelly, Genl F H and Mrs
Knox, Mrs E
Lushington, Mrs W N
Miller, Mr D
Murray, Mrs R S
Osbo ne, Miss
Parsons, Lt Col
Smart, Mr and Mrs W
Smith, Mr I
Stewart, Major and Mrs
Sullivan, Mrs E L
Woodhouse, Capt

FOR YOKOHAMA:

Belleville, Mr J
Blenkston, Mr S
Galbraith, Mrs
Kershaw, Mr A V
Masson, Mr C J Mrs
Sloon, Mr J K
Sloan, Miss M G

FOR SYDNEY.

Hay, Miss

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

300. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 26th instant, To-day Thursday the 24th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a. m.

II—"I" Coy Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.

III—"I" "K" and "M" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m. Friday the 25th—School of Arms at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.

II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Saturday the 26th—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 7-30 a m.

301 Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

302 Musketry—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for practice for the Viceroy's Cup competition on Friday the 25th, and Saturday the 26th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

303 Musketry—Sunday the 27th—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be reserved for the Viceroy's Cup Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

304 Enrolments—The undermained having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No 3154 Vol A Johnstone, "A" Coy
No 4246 Cyclist R Atkinson, "E" Coy
No 6165 Cyclist A McMullen, "E" Coy

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Oct, on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,54,000	2,75,030	7,000	4,36,000
Or per mile of Railway	87	156	4	247
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	23,91,285	33,86,074	81,943	58,59,302
Total for 14 weeks....	25,45,285	36,61,574	88,943	62,95,302
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,59,731	2,58,936	9,105	4,78,072
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	90	147	5	242
Total to corsp. date do.	25,06,740	3,980,481	94,029	57,81,846

Increase for the week .. Rs. 7,938
Do. to date ..... " 5,13,456

AUSTRALIAN SECRET MARRIAGES.

Matrimonial Agencies Condemned.

A discussion took place at a recent sitting of the Melbourne Diocesan Synod on the necessity for restricting facilities for secret and improper marriages. It was initiated by Mr. E. C. Rigby, who moved—"That the representatives of this diocese on the standing committee of provincial synod be requested to consider the desirableness of making immediate representations to the Government, with a view to the limitation of the present facilities for the celebration of improper and secret marriages and the suppression of matrimonial agencies." He said they were all aware of scandals connected with the celebration of marriages in matrimonial agencies, but only a small proportion of the number were made public. About 9,000 marriages were celebrated in Victoria last year, and only 1 per cent. were performed by registrars, whereas in the matrimonial agencies 22 per cent. of the total were celebrated. There were two principal agencies in Melbourne, one of which had publicly announced the celebration of 15,000 marriages during the last 14 years, by ministers of the Church of England, Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist churches. These announcements were made with the view of attracting persons of all denominations. Four cases of the marriage of minors without the consent of their parents in matrimonial agencies had come under his own personal observation. In one of them no self-respecting clergyman would have hesitated for a moment to say that the parties were under age. The marriages, however, were celebrated without any inquiry and without any person acquainted with the parties being present. It had been suggested in favour of agencies that they provided a cheap means of marriage; but the existence of a place which had for its sole aim and object marrying for profit was pernicious, and should be suppressed. (Applause.) In 1898 the Victorian Government passed an amending act which made it easier to deprive a clergyman of his licence who was guilty of irregularities, and also gave the Government power to declare that no marriage should be celebrated in a particular house. It was a similar power to that which had been adopted in the Gaming Act, by which premises where gaming was carried on could be quarantined. That power ought to be exercised. (Applause.) If they proclaimed to the world that marriages could be celebrated in the Church of England absolutely without fee, except for voluntary offering, they would strengthen their position in trying to combat the agencies. A recent advertisement read as follows:—

"Clergymen, Anglican, 49, stipend £300 yearly, vicarage, widower, introduction educated spinster, or widow, similar income, without personal exertion, with view to matrimony." He did not believe that was a genuine advertisement. The object of its insertion was obvious. (Applause.)

Mr. Harwood, M.L.C., seconded the motion. He said that if Mr. Rigby had chosen to state the facts he could have told them things which would have made them shudder. Not so long ago a clergyman in England was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for celebrating what came under the designation of a clandestine marriage.

Canon Sadlier urged that more care ought to be exercised in the issue of marriage certificate forms. The forms, he contended, ought to be numbered and receipts should be obtained by the Government from those to whom they were issued. He considered this would prevent a great deal of mischief.

The Archbishop said he had already taken action in the matter, and had interviewed Mr. Bent, who was a courageous man, and took a sensible view of things of that kind. The Premier was prepared to deal promptly with the question of the marriage laws, and he only asked them to formulate in the name of the church what they desired. In reply to a question as to the law in England he said that matrimonial agencies were unknown. Marriages must take place in the church, and to get a special licence for the ceremony to take place in a house necessitated the payment of a fee of £29, which was prohibitory in most cases. The licence was not given to wealthy people without very urgent reasons. He could remember the time when a marriage could only take place between 8 a. m. and 12 noon. Then the time was extended to 3 p. m. and later another hour was added; but no one thought of being married in the dark, (Laughter.) They wanted to get rid of that sort of thing in Victoria. (Applause.) He knew of an instance in which two young girls came to Melbourne from the country and were married at one of these matrimonial agencies. The parents were perfectly helpless in the matter, though deeply grieved at what had taken place. He had put the case before the Premier, who realised the importance of the subject not only from the point of view of the Church but in the interests of the whole community. He believed that before the sitting of the next synod the marriage laws in this State would be considerably changed. (Applause.)

Archdeacon Hindley said he wished to clear the names of the Victorian clergy from two reflections. There was no Anglican clergyman as described in the advertisement quoted by Mr. Rigby in the diocese of Melbourne, Bendigo, Wangaratta and Gippsland, and he believed there was no such person in the diocese of Ballarat. Some years ago a Church of England clergyman, who was a free lance, celebrated one or two marriages in an agency. His licence was promptly withdrawn, and his name removed from the list of persons authorised to celebrate marriages. No clergyman of the Church of England had since then degraded himself in a similar manner. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. T. C. Kelly also moved—

"(1) That the attention of the Victorian and Federal Parliaments be invited to the necessity of prohibiting the celebration of marriages between 5 p.m., and 9 a.m.; (2) that the clergymen of this diocese be requested to facilitate the celebration of marriage between a man and his deceased's wife's sister; (3) that marriage fees be abolished in this diocese."

The first part of the motion was negatived after a brief discussion, and in regard to the second the Archbishop said that if everyone in the synod voted for it he would veto it, because it would be illegal. The third part lapsed for want of a seconder.

PUNJABI FOR PUNJABIS.

In a previous article says the "Civil and Military Gazette" we have shown how the development of the latent Nationalism in the Punjab, which may in time become stronger than the religious forces, can be hastened by encouraging the study and use of the Punjabi language and Punjabi customs in all educational schemes. The attitude adopted in the Native army therefore towards the study and use of Punjabi is of peculiar political importance, in view of the fact that a large proportion of the Native army is drawn from the Punjab. For the last six years, the teaching and use of Roman Urdu and Hindustani has been urged, first by the Punjab Command and subsequently by Army Headquarters. The advantages of Roman Urdu as a written, and Hindustani as a spoken *lingua franca* are obvious, but the disadvantages are less apparent because they do not produce such immediate results.

To insist upon a *lingua franca* in an army, and to discourage, even tacitly, the mother tongue of a nation, is contrary to the teachings of history, which show such a policy to be dangerous and unsuccessful. In spite of repressive measures, the Boers are still speaking Taal, the Austro-Hungarian army still retains its dual language, and the Finnish and Polish regiments have not lost any of their old national characteristics. Nothing, in fact, is more remarkable than the tenacity with which a nation retains its dialect long after the disappearance of other characteristics: it is a standing example of the influence of the mothertongue upon the nation. Wherefore men speak of their "motter tong." Roman Urdu has not been successful, native ranks have not taken to it favourably, whilst, on the other hand, the British officer has been tempted to neglect the study of the vernacular. A British officer who cannot read a note written in Gurmukhi or Urdu script—such a note as he may conceivably have to send or receive amidst the turmoil of battle—may not very unreasonably be deemed unfit to be in an Indian regiment. It is his business to learn the language of the men, and not to force upon them the hybrid tongue of *khidmatgars* and domestics which we dignify by the name of "colloquial Hindustani." If the language examinations for the Native army were twice as strict, we should hear less of the advantages of Roman Urdu, and the British officer would not be tempted to neglect the study of the regimental dialect or dialects.

We should seek to accentuate, rather than to destroy, the principal characteristic of the Punjab, and especially its mother-tongue which, in spite of many variations and wholesale importations from other tongues, still has the status of a language. It is futile to dream of a universal language for all India, but common provincial language is an ideal which may be attainable, if we go about it in the right way. As a conglomeration of homogeneous provinces, India will be stronger against external aggression and internal schisms, than she can ever be if she remains invertebrate and soulless, devoid of that national spirit which is born only of local patriotism. We believe that Army Headquarters are now engaged upon the translation of a number of Drill Books into the vernacular. It is to be hoped that the new Punjabi edition will be written in real Punjabi, and not in the indifferent Hindustani, withal in Gurmukhi characters, that disfigured the last edition. The influence for good to be exerted by an officer cognisant of the regimental dialects will be underrated by no one, least of all by Army Headquarters. Regiments therefore should encourage the daily use of dialect by officers, instead of viewing it, as is too often the case, with indifference or disapproval.

BY THE WAY.

REMOVING LARGE TREES.

IT seems consoling to discover that, some few things still remain which are not "made in Germany." Among them is the noble art of removing full-grown trees, in which Britain continues to reign supreme. During the past summer the directors of the Botanical Gardens at Frankfort have been compelled to transfer their grounds to the new Palm Garden, a distance of two miles. They wished to take with them an ancient yew-tree, which was planted when the Botanical Society was first formed, three centuries ago; and for the removal preferred to employ an English firm, Messrs. Barron and Son, of Derby. The old tree, which was 55ft. high, with a girth of 8ft. and a spread of more than 40ft., was moved under the instructions of Mr. William Barron, an English foreman superintending the removal. The operation was completely successful, and the patriarchal yew is thriving admirably in the new position.

LEO XIII'S LAST RESTING-PLACE.

The remains Pope Leo XIII., who died in 1903, are soon to be transferred to their final resting-place in the basilica of St. John Lateran, which was the foremost church in Rome before the building of St. Petes's, and which is still regarded as a part of the territorial dominions of the Papacy. The spot is marked by an impressive monument (an illustration of which appers in the October "Munsey"), erected at the expense of the cardinals who owed their creation to the late pontiff. The central figure of the monument, an admirable statue of the pontiff, the work of the Roman sculptor, Professor Giulio Tadolini, is represented as making the characteristic sign of benediction. On either side is an allegorical figure, one symbolising Pilgrimage and the other the Church. In the centre is placed the sarcophagus of verde antique, decorated with gilded bronze, and bearing in Latin the simple inscription. "To Leo XIII."

A PIONEER AIRSHIP.

Marvellous as are the performances of the up-to-date airship, it seems to be forgotten that similar feats were possible as long ago as 1884. On August 9 of that year MM. Renard and Krebs, the former being the officer in charge of the official balloon establishment at Chalais-Meudon, succeeded for the first time in making a circular balloon-voyage. With a cigar-shaped balloon 165ft. long, propelled by a dynamo of eight horse-power, the aeronauts travelled a distance of seven kilometres in twenty-three minutes, descending at the very spot from which they had started at Meudon. Latter, on October 28 they made two equally successful voyages in the-air rising and descending at will performing evolutions and travelling against a fairly strong breeze thus demonstrating what seems to be hailed as a very recent discovery that a balloon can be steered through the air as easily as a ship over the seas.

THE OLDEST STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

The "General Steam," as the line which is so closely associated with St. Katharine's Wharf is known in the location of the City, has only narrowly escaped from being a national institution. It is (writes Mr. Kinner in the "Magazine of Commerce") our most historical sea service, because it is our very oldest known to London River, and is, in point of fact, reputed to be the oldest steamship corporation in the world. For nearly twenty years the General had been ploughing the North Sea before the Cunard dared the Atlantic upon a first effort to reach America under steam. One day, amid a scene of the most benevolent of public enthusiasm, an odd-looking fabric gallantly put out from near London Bridge destined for Edinburgh. The vessel was the "City of Edinburgh"; she belonged to what became the General Steam Navigation Company, and is the first steamar to have ever left England's premier river.

THE LARGEST STEAMER.

The Duke and Duchess of Clarence, afterwards King William the Fourth and Queen Adelaide, personally visited the little wonder and assisted from the shore at her send-off. Yet the "City of Edinburgh" was not as large as a modern penny river steamboat, being under 200 tons register and 100 horse-power. But the experiment proved so successful at its outset that a second "liner," the "James Watt," was within the same year built for the company. Its tonnage was under 200, and it was enthusiastically described by an annotator of such marvels as "the largest vessel ever seen in Great Britain propelled by steam." Two hundred tons—think of it!

BLESSING THE ANIMALS.

The ancient custom of blessing animals on the Feast of St. Anthony by the abbot in Gaudalajara Mexico, was observed this year at La Merced Church, in that city, where the observance is more general than in any other Maxican city. Within a period of two hours hundreds of animals including horses, oxen, cows, mules, donkeys, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs, cats, rabbits, chickens, turkeys, parrots, and singing birds were sprinkled holy-water, St. Anthony the Abbot is the protector of dumb animals and is credited with power to guard them from desease and to bring increase in numbers.

BELGIAN BOOKSTALLS.

There are bookstalls on Belgian railways, they having been closed by order of the Government, but whether in the interests of the passenger's eyesight or that his attention, should not be distracted from the advertisements of soap, in three languages, which are the pride of the Netherlands, does not appear. An association of authors and journalists has been formed at Spa, which will petition for leave to found and maintain bookstalls on the State railways. Some of the frontier towns are less dependent upon printer's ink than one would have imagined possible in this century. The "bookseller" at Bastogne, being asked to display his wares, brought out a selection of accountbooks, and replied to the remonstrance of a traveller, storm-stayed in this unexciting spot. "There are so many books that, if I had one, it is unlikely it would be the one you wish for; therefore, it is as well to have none" —and opinion presumably shared by the Belgian Government.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD.

New Zealand, whether Dominion or Colony, is all the same now to France, because the British Government, taking time by the forelock, placed the question of possession beyond dispute. But, less than seventy years ago, the question as to whether New Zealand should fly the British flag or the French ricolour depended upon the speed of rival ships. There was the French ship "Britomart" on the way to proclaim New Zealand a French colony: there was the French battleship "L'Aube" under full sail to enforce the mandate; there was the comte de Paris backed with emigrants with whom to people the land which was thus to become an over-sea department of France. It so happened that the news of the French intention reached the English Government as well as that of our excellent neighbour, and as fast as ship could carry them instructions were sent to unfurl the British flag over the Dominion, as we now may say. And when the French vessels began to arrive they were welcomed to British territory.

A QUAINT CITY ANNIVERSARY.

October 1 is the date of a curious observance connected with one of the City companies, which has gradually been much modified and is now practically fallen into desuetude. On this day the "beadles and servants" of the Worshipful Company of Salters are required to attend Divine service at the Church of St. Magnus, London Bridge, the steeple of which was Wren's first design for "Tom Tower" at Christ Church, Oxford. This is in accordance with the will of Sir John Salter, a great benefactor of the Salters' Company, who died about 1605, and was buried at St. Magnus. He ordered that the beadles and servants of the Company should go to the church at the beginning of October, "three times each person," and say, "How do you do, brother Salter? I hope you are well!"

TWEEDLEMAN AND TWEEDLEJEE.

[Mr. Banerjee, the Indian agitator, has been arrested for sedition.]

Two mighty statesmen prondly plan
On either side the sea;
In Britain it is Bannerman,
In India Banerjee.
Each strives our subject lands to free,
Disorder's flame to fan;
And yet we look up Banerjee
And bow to Bannerman—"The World."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AUTUMN EVENING GOWNS.

ALREADY fashion has decreed what shall be worn for evening toilettes. Although the actual models are not very numerous at the moment, yet every day almost now shows us fresh and charming ideas for the coming season. Mouseline Imperial is one of the most sought-after materials, and in view of the immense variety of artistic designs to be obtained it is likely to be one of the foremost fashions. The delicate colouring of the printed flowers on this soft foundation is repeated in the form of folds or flat bands of satin or velvet ribbon at the bottom of the long skirts, the scheme of colour being followed out in the arrangement of the corsage. Everything possible in the trimming of a gown tends to lengthening the lines of the figure and giving the appearance of a slender and elongated waist. In spite of report and much correspondence on the subject of tight-lacing again becoming an established mode, I am certain that Englishwomen, after the experience of the last few years of increased waist measurements and added comfort and health as the natural result, are far too sensible ever to return to the ridiculous wasp waist. Therefore, although there are doubtless many who will adopt the tight-lacing waist, the greater majority will be satisfied to leave themselves in the hands of clever dressmakers, whose aim it will be to give the slender appearance by means of becoming cut and trimmings and ensure to their clients the general sense of freedom and comfort which have been so much appreciated by Englishwomen.

FASHIONABLE MATERIALS.

But to return to evening materials. The satin striped

MEN AND MATTERS.

ROMANTIC AUSTRIAN ROYALTIES.

THE marriage of the countess Montignoso with Signor Toscli, the unpretentious musician, recalls how many Austrian Royalties have forfeited their thrones, or their prospects of sovereignty, for love. There was the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria, who threw his regal prospect to the winds to marry the woman he loved. He fell in love with the Countess Chotek, a handsome, high-spirited woman, but socially his inferior. The news of his nephew's infatuation reached the ears of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and he swore the marriage should never take place. He sent for the Archduke and pointed out, in terms of command, the advisability of the youth's allying himself with a princess of one of the European Royal houses. "If you persist," he said, "you will forfeit your right to succeed to the throne of Austria. The line of succession shall be changed, and the Archduke Karl shall become my heir." But in spite of this august threat, the young Archduke married the Countess, and, in proper accordance with so romantic a union, has "lived happy ever after." He voluntarily and formally relinquished all claim to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and declared himself pleased to be able to have made the sacrifice for love. Since those days the aged Emperor has relented, and has declared the ardent Archduke as his successor.

THE MYSTERIOUS JOHN ORTH.

The Royal Family of Austria seems particularly chosen by Destiny to supply examples of sacrifices for love. There is the strange case of the Archduke Johann, who renounced his Royal rights and fled from Austria with the daughter of a shopkeeper. Passing from the patrician world of purple to that of the plebeian homespun, he assumed the name of John Orth and adopted the calling of a mariner. The history of this strange love match is one of the most romantic in the entire annals of Royalty. He courted Mizzi Struble under the name of "John Orth," and, until the girl saw him at the head of the Royal troops at some army manœuvres, she had no idea of his identity. When next he visited Strubel's shop his advances met with a rebuff. His intentions were suspected, despite his assurances that they were wholly honourable. But, not withstanding the Emperor's opposition, the marriage took place, and the Duke and his bride sailed for Valparaiso. The ship was wrecked, and, although rumour from time to time insists that the Archduke is alive, he has never since been heard of. The hero of another Austrian love match is the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand.

"LEOPOLD WOELFLING."

He is the brother of the Countess Montignoso who chose registry office for the civil ceremony of her second marriage. It was he who assisted his sister to elope with the schoolmaster, Giron, when she left her palace in Saxony for ever. He fell in love with Wilhelmina Adamovitch, the daughter of a postman and a second-rate actress. It was pointed out to him by some candid friends what a marriage of this sort would mean. Rank, income, and hope for the future would all require to be jettisoned, said they. But their importunities fell on deaf ears. The Archduke married the actress and lived happily for a considerable period. All would, perhaps, have gone well had not the Archduchess contracted the "simple life" craze. She became a strict vegitarian and was able to preach the advantages of a fleshless diet so well that she speedily converted her husband. Then she discarded the garb of civilisation and took to a one-piece garment, to say nothing of sun baths and other forms of the health fad. Next she joined a simple life colony on the banks of Lake Maggiore, which rejoiced in the inspiring name of "New Men," or "Nature's Children." They came so close to nature in their teachings and practices that even the easy-going Leopold Woelfling revolted, and their pretty romance has temporarily ended.

A WOMAN'S LOVE STORY.

The Archduchess Elizabeth, the favourite granddaughter of the Emperor of Austria, is another Royalty who chose the man she loved rather than pomp and circumstance. She first met Otto von Windisch-Gratz at a reception, and several times had him for partner in tennis tournaments. By degrees their acquaintance grew more intimate, and at length ripened into love. But the rigid etiquette of the Austrian Court forbade young Otto from incurring the Princess's displasure by proposing. Elizabeth surmounted the difficulty by proposing herself. She is the daughter of the ill-fated Prince Rudolph, whose strange death still remains a mystery. At the time of her father's death she was six years old, and the Emperor lavished more affection on her than on any member of the Royal family. His consent to the marriage was wrung from him. How great an effort it was is realised when one considers that an ancestor of Otto's was the celebrated ballet-dancer, taglioni. As the daughter of the Crown Prince she was the nearest in succession to the throne. Her mother, after the Crown Prince's death, renounced her titles in order to marry the Count de Lonyay, who held a minor post in the Austrian Embassy. This union maddened her father, the King of Belgium, and lost her her allowances of £40,000 from Austria and £4,000 from her father. A year ago she was obliged to dispose of her jewels. Other Austrian love matches were made by the Archduchess Marie Christine, who wedded a lieutenant in the Prussian Uhlans, and the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, who discarded all his chances of preferment to marry the buxom daughter of the keeper of a restaurant. It is a strange that there should be such connubial fatality about one Royal family.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S MEMOIRS.

One of the big books of the autumn publishing season, the Duke of Argyll's memoirs, will be in the hands of the reviewers shortly. The critical fraternity will not fail, of course, to recall a famous not too kind remark concerning the ducal author. "If he had not been a Duke he would have been quite a decent poet!" also the gibe of the indiscreet reviewer who wrote, when the Duke published a book of verse under a pseudonym, that it was nice to be able "to temper the wind to the sham Lorne." But joking apart, the Duke really is a poet of quality, and has published several volumes of very excellent verse. His lines entitled "Qu'appelle," written during his tenure of office at Ottawa, have found a permanent place in Canadian poetry.

THE DUKE AND MARY JANE.

There are, indeed, few things the Duke cannot do; it is said he has even designed patterns for wall-papers! A few years ago he wrote an opera, "Diarmid," which Mr. Hamish McCunn set to music, and it was produced at Covent Garden, half the members of the Royal Family attending the "premiere." During the composition of this work the librettist chanced to call unexpectedly upon the composer at his house in Hampstead. The visit happened to occur at a moment when the house was undergoing repairs. The servant, a raw country girl, not knowing who the visitor was, looked at him with suspicion, and ordered him, with a gruff, to wait in the hall. When Mr. McCunn hastened to meet him, he found Queen Victoria's son-in law sitting on the bottom step of the staircase, holding his sides with laughter. Here is another story of his Grace. In the post-office of a Scotch village he noticed a small boy who wore large spectacles. "How is it, my boy," said the Duke pleasantly, "that you wear spectacles, while I, who am so much older, do not have to wear them?" The answer confounded him. The boy looked curiously up at the Duke, and spent half a minute solemnly perusing the Ducal countenance. Then he said: "Because you haven't a squint in yon' een like me, of course!"

ROOSEVELT AFTER ALLIGATORS.

That light hearted boy, the President of the United States of America, is about to set out on a holiday which is likely to prove unusually exciting even to him. Tired of tracking grizzlies, Mr. Roosevelt has been casting around for prey which will afford him sport as dangerous and adventurous as big bear hunting. One day it occurred to him that the alligators and snakes in the Mississippi swamps are the fiercest in the world, whereupon he promptly arranged to spend three weeks among the unhealthy cane brakes of those regions. On this holiday jaunt he is shortly setting forth, and in a few days' time the Mississippi snakes and alligators will have heard something—but not, as the lawyers say, "to their advantage."

HIS BIGGEST "BAG."

Roosevelt's most successful hunt was one winter about six years ago in the Colorado Rockies, with the temperature more than fifteen degrees below zero. In a few weeks he killed over a dozen mountain lions, several of them in hand-to-hand struggles, using his knife. One day the President's hounds tracked a female cougar to her rocky lair, and, after a fight of great ferocity with the dogs she escaped and took sanctuary low down in the branches of a pinon tree. After growling and showing her teeth, she dropped unexpectedly among the dogs and did them most dreadful damage, killing and mauling them wholesale. Nor was the ferocious creature appalled by the sight of President Roosevelt, for she flew at him the moment he came on the scene, but fortunately one of the dogs at that moment fastened on to her hind legs and impaled her movements. That dog was promptly slain by a stroke of her paw, but when she turned again the President was ready for her and her powerful jaws closed on the stock of his rifle. The hunter's long knife was next moment sheathed in her heart.

INDIA is to have the distinction of witnessing the first run of the first full-sized gyroscope train. The "Daily Express" says that Mr. Louis Brennan, the inventor, has received a grant of £6,000 from the Government of India, and that the course of the new railway has already been decided on; that even the route has been mapped out where this wonderful mono-rail train will be run over the plains and up the mountain-side at a rate of speed approximating 100 miles an hour.

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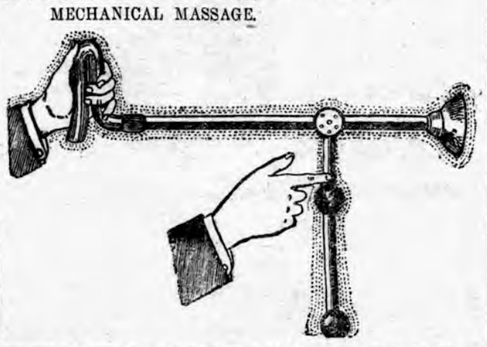

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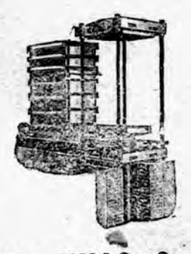

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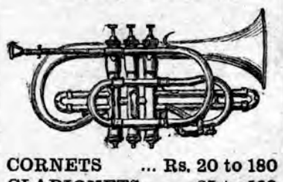

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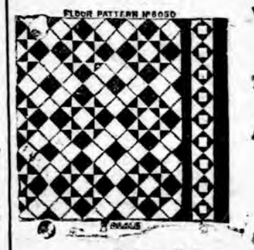

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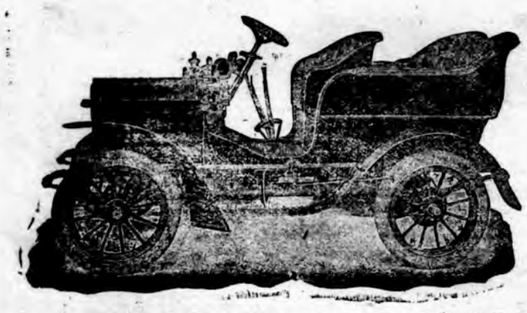

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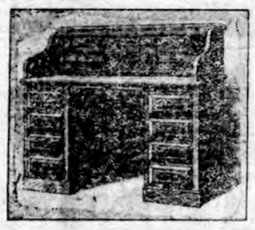

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